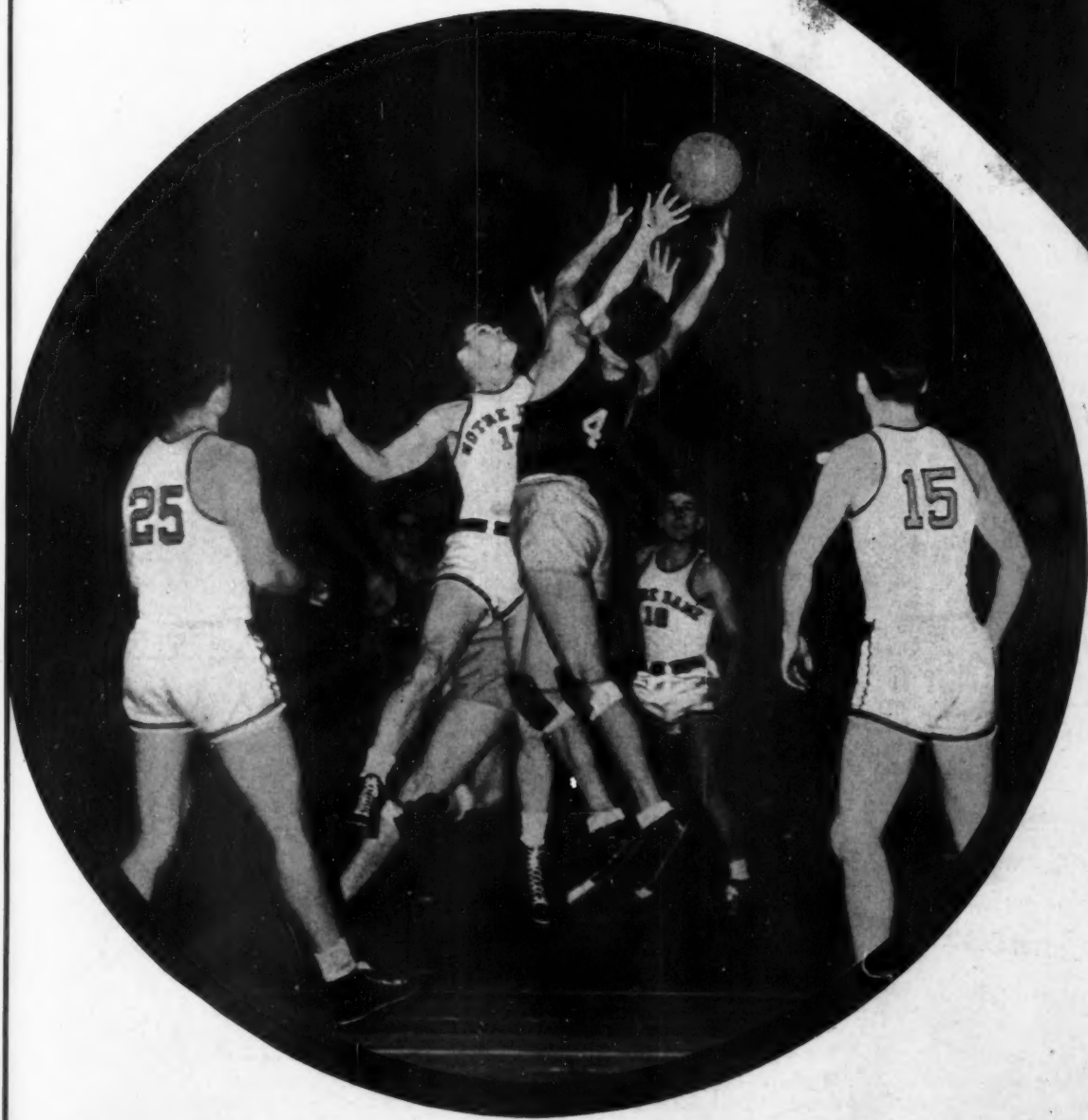


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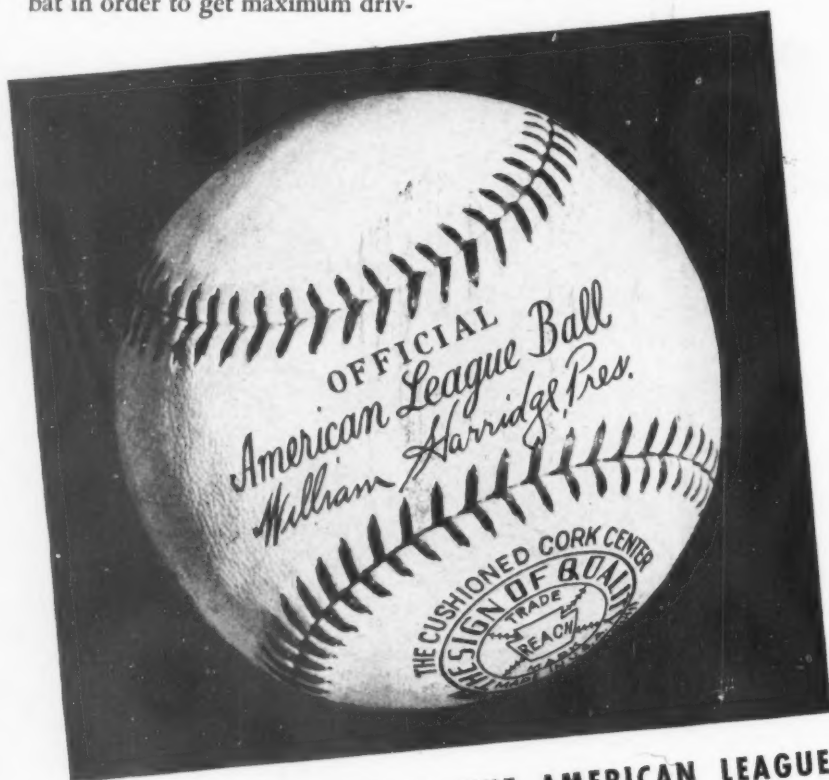
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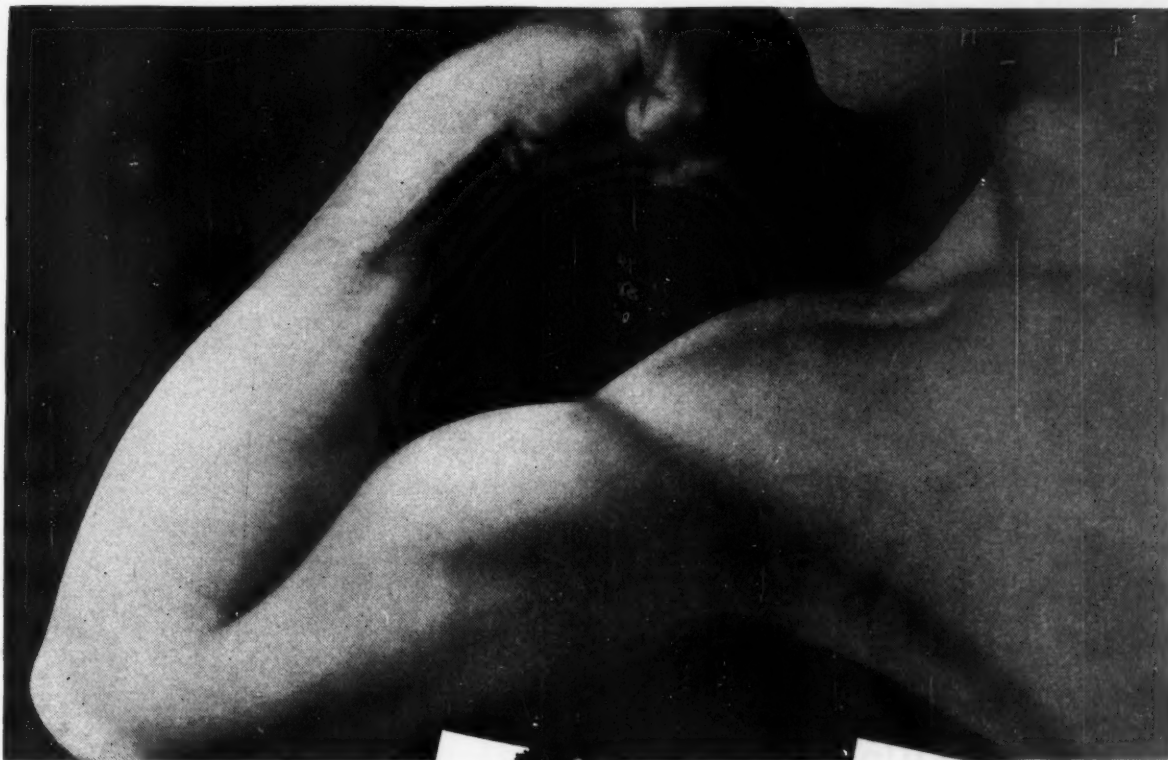


2. When the bat swings back, the trade mark turns "in." As the bat swings forward, the trade mark turns "up."



3. As the bat meets the ball, it is parallel to the ground, with the edge of the grain forward, the trade mark "up," the wrist directly behind the blow. Result—a **POWER DRIVE!**

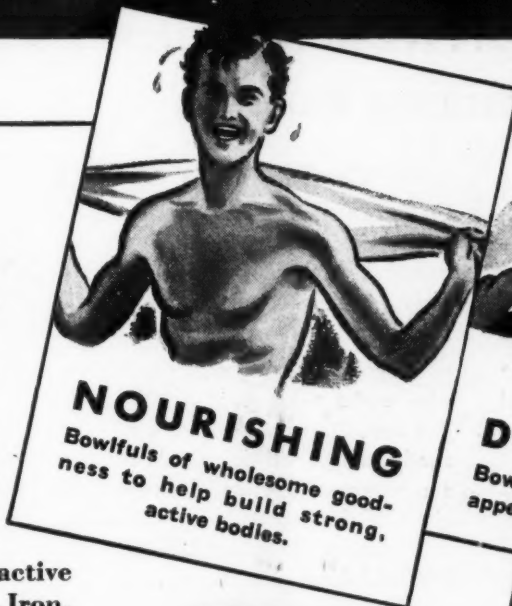
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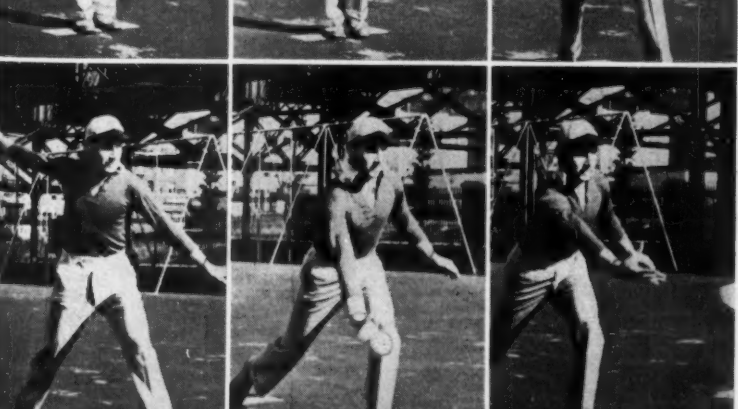
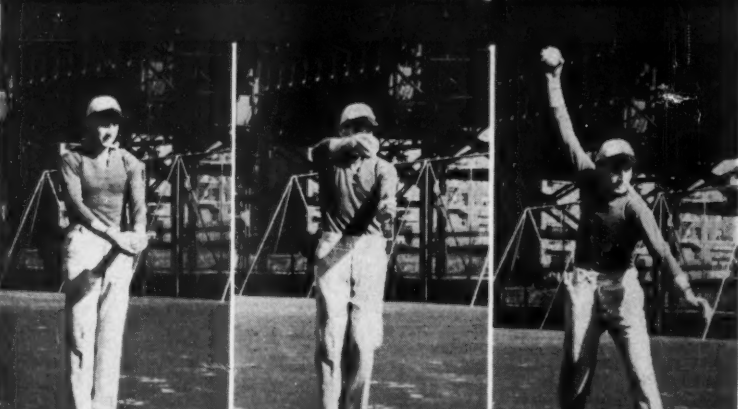
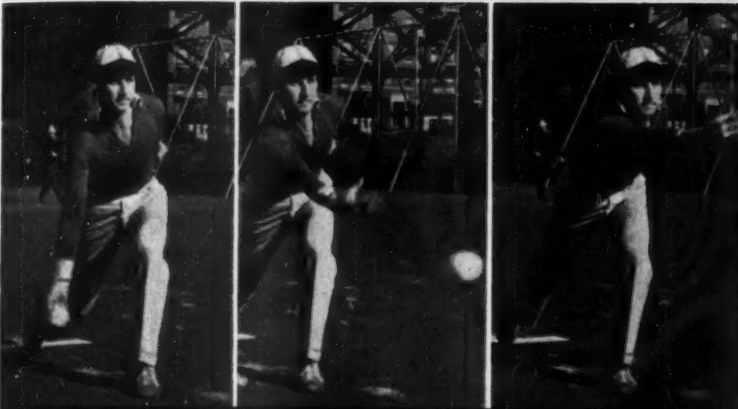
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COACH TOBEY GIVES A FEW POINTERS ON THE SOFTBALL PITCH

● The rules of softball (or playground ball as it is sometimes called) require a certain definite preliminary stance on the part of the pitcher before he may start his windup. This requirement is that the pitcher shall stand with both feet squarely on top of the pitcher's plate, that the ball shall be held in both hands in front of the body, and that the pitcher shall face the batsman.

After these requirements are fulfilled, he may make his pitch, keeping one foot in contact with the pitcher's plate as he steps forward with the other foot and delivers the ball. Side-arm deliveries and over-arm deliveries are not allowed.

In the accompanying pictures, two styles of delivery are shown. The second style is known as the "windmill" because of the complete loop of the pitching arm. Otherwise the two styles are alike. Note the "full bodied" and well-coordinated action all the way through. A point to observe in the follow through is the straight-forward position of the throwing arm and hand. It would be illegal if the hand and arm were to cross over in front of the body on the follow-through, the reason for this being that such a follow-through would indicate that an illegal side-arm delivery had been made.



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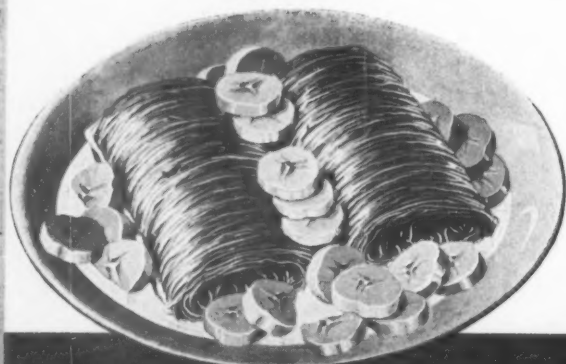


● A smooth softball delivery takes plenty of coordination, balance, control . . .

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JACK LIPPERT, Editor OWEN REED, Associate Editor

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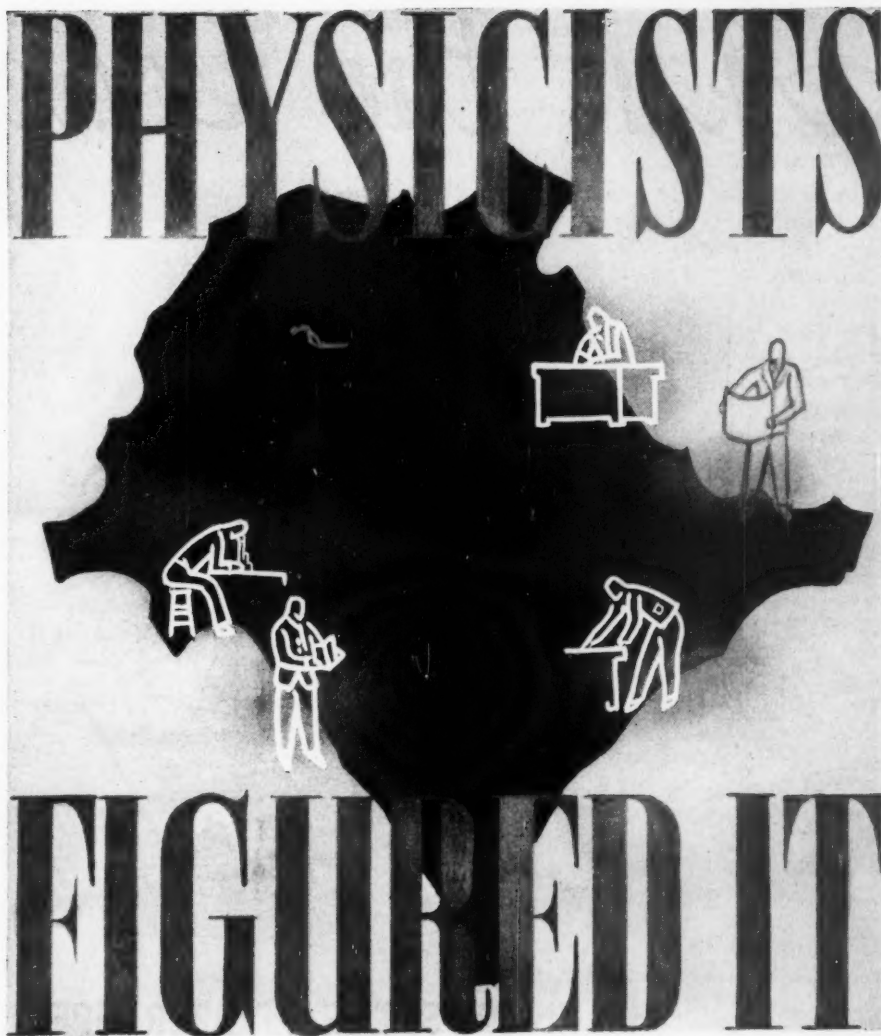
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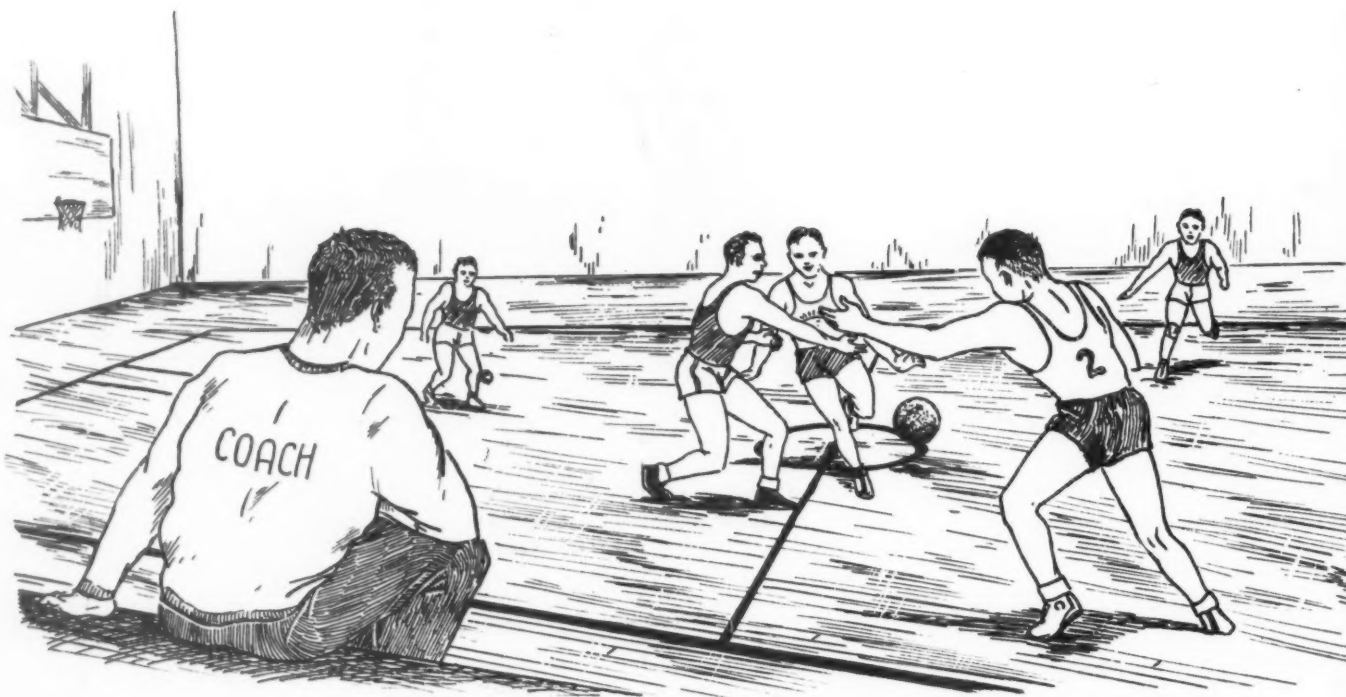
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Here Below

WE have come to expect almost anything in the way of football gadgets from the inventive brethren who seem to be trying to put the game in the hands of the gas-fitters. Machine dominating over Man. This thing, when carried over into football, may be going just a little bit too far.

We have in mind a number of recent inventions which tend to show the direction in which our football civilization is headed. There is, for instance, the collapsible, self-perpetuating goal posts which relieve pent-up students of the necessity of tearing them down. At schools where these mechanical goal posts have been used, reports show that the student body has softened up to a considerable extent.

Then there is Marty Gilman's latest "doll"—the one that answers to the name of Go-Back, and has pants, jersey, headgear and a mean look in his eye. (See cut on page 16). Go-Back—let us explain so that you do not get Marty wrong—is a sort of Frankenstein tackling and blocking dummy, sub-par in intelligence, but capable of playing a darn good game at guard or tackle. Conceive, if you can, the unemployment situation that will be created when and if Papa Gilman succeeds in putting his Go-Back on every football field. Or eleven of them on every field!

Most convincing evidence of all that a New Era has dawned for football is W. J. Longstreet's Gargantuan invention. (See cut on page 17.) When you first come upon the Longstreet machine, you are likely to think that it is a mirage of some sort—something out of a dream. You will be nearly right. The idea of building it came to Longstreet in a fitful sleep the morning of May 8 last at exactly 4:15 o'clock. Longstreet hadn't been sleeping very well that

night or any night for many a moon, because he had been out of a job for four years, and the very day before had been told for the thousandth time by a prospective employer that he was "too old." To us, visiting him the other day, he seemed young and high spirited for all of his 50 years. But, of course, we saw him *after* his dream.

We first came upon Longstreet's machine at the recent convention of the American Football Coaches Association in New York. Had we come upon it anywhere except at a gathering of football coaches, we would have mistaken it for one of Frank Buck's elephant traps.

Longstreet calls his machine "Kick-it," although he may change its name soon, because it tells only half the story. The machine also permits you to "throwit."

Until that fateful hour on the morning of May 8, Longstreet had been out of football for nearly thirty years. He used to be a professional player, and also a member of a vaudeville singing trio—Longstreet, Harker and Johnson. Back in 1910, Harker had an idea of arranging a target at which a football could be kicked, but he did nothing about it. Longstreet admits that it was this 26-year-old idea that germinated in his fevered brain the sleepless night of May 8 and brought him the vision of a pair of goal posts rising up from the foot of his bed. That night Longstreet's imagination ran rife, and he could hardly wait until came the dawn so that he could go out and buy a football rule book, something he had not seen or thought of since 1910.

Longstreet worked out his preliminary drawings, made up a scale model and was at work on the first full-sized Kickit (Pat. Pending) within

two weeks. He sunk his last \$500 into materials. He finished it about the first of June, and in another week had contracted for a concession at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, a summer resort and amusement park. All along, Kickit's future, as it loomed up in the master's mind, lay in the amusement direction: where boys in shorts and old ladies in their seventies could step up (at the rate of three kicks for a dime) and try their luck. Longstreet says that old ladies were among his best customers at Ocean Grove. To kick a football at seventy—perhaps to kick *anything*—gave them exceeding joy and satisfaction.

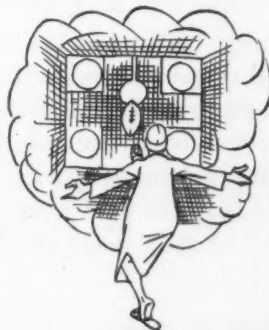
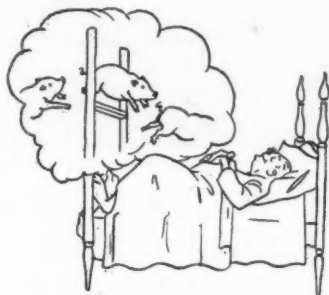
It was not until a couple of real football players from Princeton came along and started talking to Longstreet that he gave serious attention to the machine's possibilities as an aid to coaches and players. Up to this point, the machine had only one central target, fixed behind the regulation size goal posts. The Princeton boys urged Longstreet to install supplementary targets to be used for practicing short kicks, quick kicks, and various types of forward passes—and even laterals. With the addition of these new targets, Kickit's popularity, and Longstreet's prosperity, boomed. Longstreet expects to have a whole row of Kickits at Coney Island next summer, and he says that the year after Kickit will be rivalling Gypsy Rose Lee (who now wears Sally Rand's mantle) for high honors at the World's Fair in New York.

No college has yet ordered Kickit, though Yale, Harvard and Navy are nibbling. The price is a bit prohibitive for all but the better-fed colleges. A college must pay \$1,000 for Kickit, and agree not to use it commercially. Any college or anybody who wants Kickit for this purpose must pay \$1,500 and give Longstreet a percentage of the receipts for the first two years.

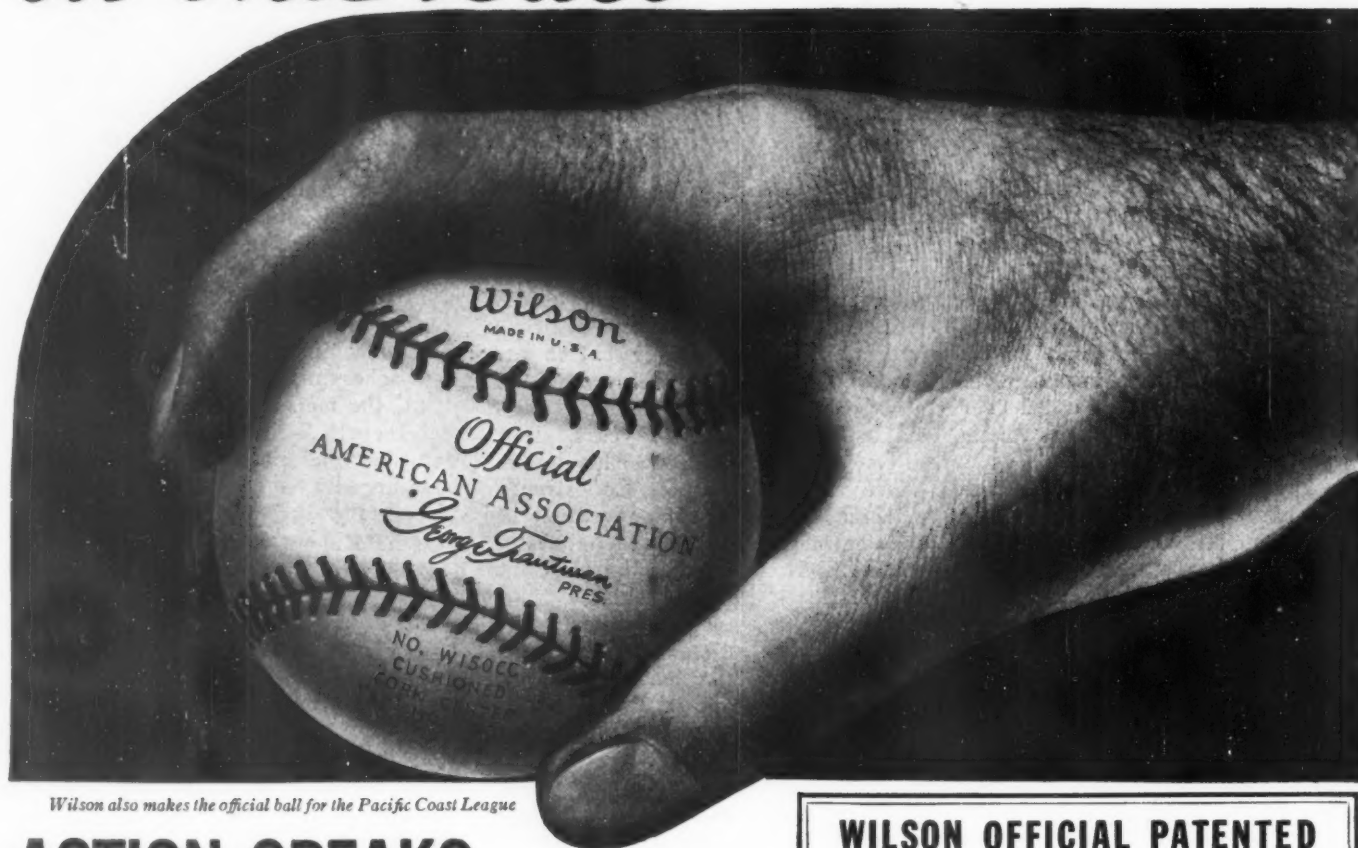
At the coaches meeting, Kickit was very popular, and it was hard to drag the coaches away from it to attend to their meetings. Benny Friedman ("greatest forward passer since Alexander Hamilton") led all the coaches in forward passing by plunking three straight flat passes through the moving target.

The coaches were, on the whole, more accurate at throwing than at kicking. Of course, the notable exception to this was Harry Kipke, who still retains that schoolboy touch in his right foot.

Longstreet himself has regained much of his old 1910 manual and pedal dexterity.



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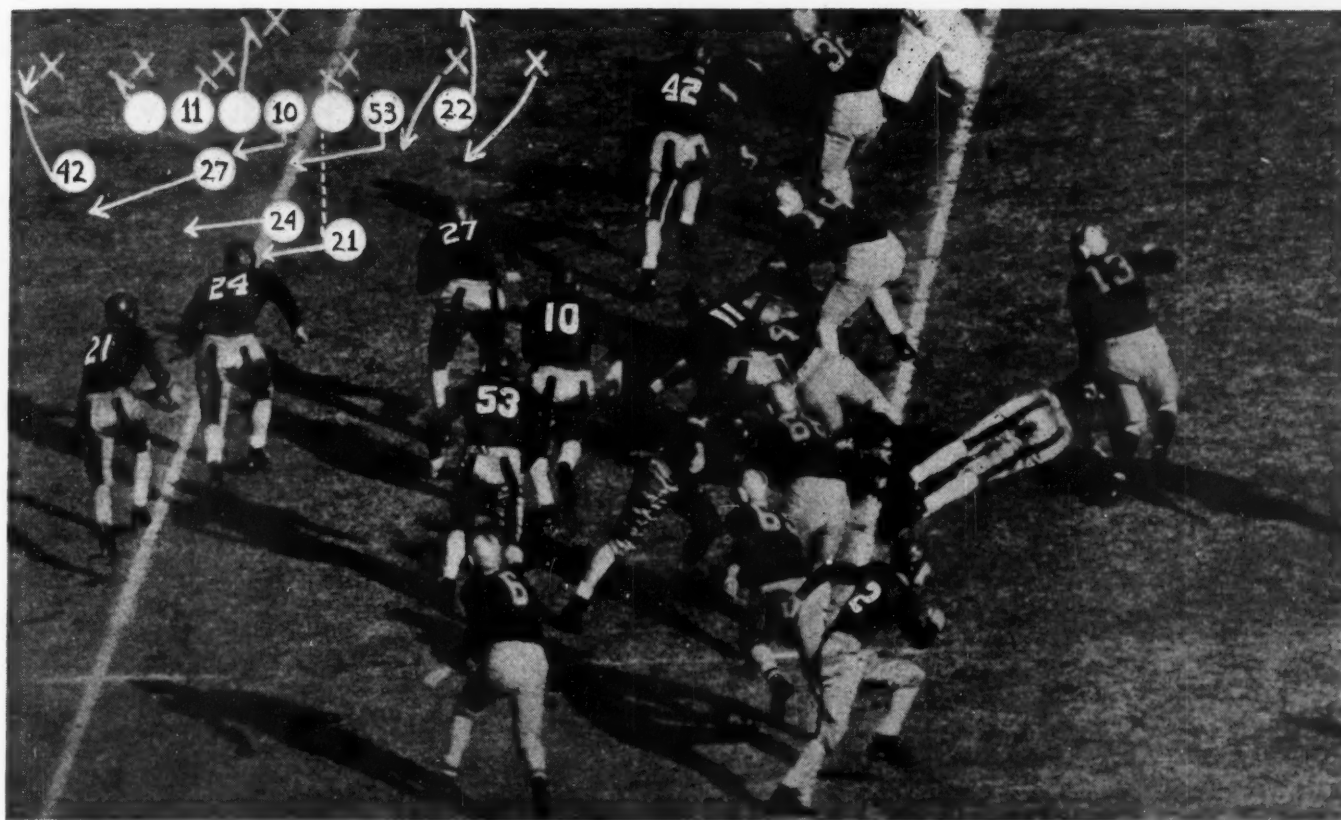
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Pittsburgh, Pa.

Evidence of their speed is Pitt's success with the end sweep. LaRue off for 22 yards in the third quarter.

ROSE BOWL GAME TECHNICAL REPORT

By Bryan Patterson

Bryan Patterson, director of athletics and football coach of Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah, was commissioned by Scholastic Coach to cover the technical and tactical aspects of this year's Rose Bowl game between the universities of Pittsburgh and Washington.

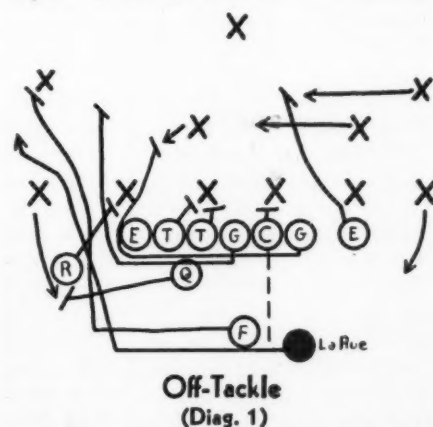
THE Pitt-Washington Rose Bowl game at Pasadena this year supplied all observant coaches with a fine object lesson on the importance of fundamentals. Coach "Jock" Sutherland's Pitt team decisively carried the battle with only five major plays from one formation. The Panthers showed a mastery of play execution which Jimmy Phelan, Washington coach, described as "a combination of drive, smoothness, and smartness, carried along by extremely fine blocking."

Perhaps the fact that the successful Panther team with its array of brilliant stars was equipped with just a few plays, completely mastered, will impress less experienced high school players as well as their coaches with a greater willingness to work on fundamentals.

Technical observers at the Rose Bowl were impressed with two things, the business-like attitude of the Panther squad and the simplicity of their attack. Pitt came to the coast meaning business. Drills for ten days before the game were held twice daily. The entire emphasis was on smoothen-

ing out fundamentals rather than on adding a confusing variety of partly learned trick plays. The affinity between the players appeared to be very high.

Just one hour before game time the entire Panther squad of thirty-four, in civilian clothes, came into the Bowl which was already nearly filled. The Pitt squad walked together over the entire playing surface of the field

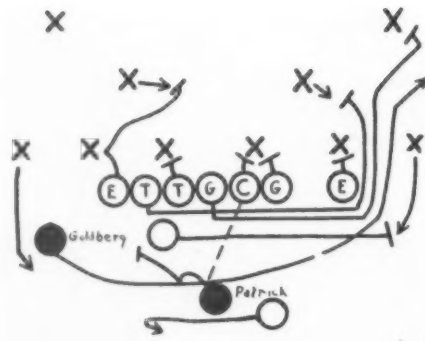


The wingback is out two yards and back one from his end, the two box the opposing tackle. Tackles and center check in line. Guards pull out parallel for three steps, lead the ball carrier through the hole and continue on for down-field blocks. The short-side end cuts fast for the secondary defense. The quarter and fullback run hard for the end. If the quarterback can take the defensive end alone, the fullback continues on for the defensive half.

studying the footing conditions for about ten minutes. The crowd was impressed with the seriousness of the squad, which went in to dress and did not come on the field again until just five minutes before the kick-off. Apparently the squad was saving its efforts for the actual game in preference to a longer warm-up drill. Washington was on the field twenty minutes before the kick-off and took a thorough drill in passing, place kicking, punting, and dummy line-charging exercises.

Pitt returned the opening kick-off behind a fast forming wedge from the seven yard line to the thirty. On the first play LaRue went off-tackle from left formation for five yards. The play was the powerful off-tackle that has been the keystone of the Pitt attack since "Pop" Warner coached the Panthers. (Diag. 1) Washington had evidently shifted on defense to stop this play as gains were not made from it as consistently as from others throughout the game. The Huskies were using a 6-2-2-1 defense.

On the second play Patrick gave the ball to Goldberg on a reverse from left formation, gaining about four yards. (Diag. 2) The reverse was used five times during the game, usually gaining from two to five yards but once going for fifteen. Its value was



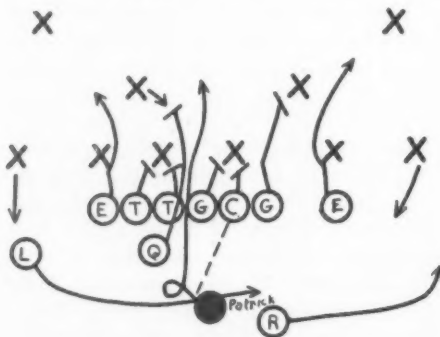
Reverse
(Diag. 2)

The short-side end has a difficult assignment unless opponents are over-shifting to stop strong-side attack. The wingback starts slightly ahead of the center snap. The running guard and quarterback take out the defensive end. If the end can be taken by one man alone, the guard continues for secondary. The outside tackle leads the ball carrier through the hole when the guard is working on the end. The outside tackle must be fast in pulling out and a hard runner. The reverse works similarly from right or left formations.

less for ground gaining than for preventing Washington from shifting too far to meet the strong side attack. However, the smooth execution of the reverse made it a real threat and worried Washington constantly.

The combined threat of the strong-side flank plays and the short-side reverse made the middle of the Washington line susceptible to straight plunges and spinners. The spinner was a companion play to the reverse, developing from a fake by Patrick to either LaRue or Goldberg coming around from the wingback position. (Diag. 3) Perfect timing and clever feinting emphasized the reverse threat to pull the Washington center trio out of position, and Patrick frequently went for good gains behind the sharp blocking of Michelosen in the up-back position.

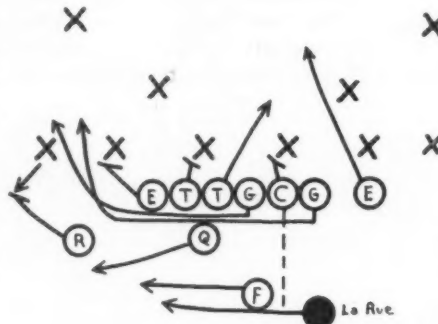
Pitt's first real offensive break came after a poor Washington punt, caused by the hard-crashing of Panther ends, Daddio and Hoffman. In its first



Spinner
(Diag. 3)

The wingback starts ahead of the snap to carry out the threat of a reverse. The fullback fakes handing the ball to the wingback and makes a full spin through the line. Deception and a fear of the reverse aid the double-teaming blocks in the line. The quarterback leads the play through the line.

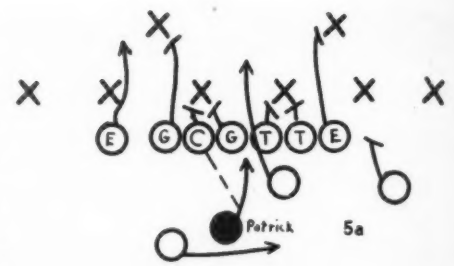
series of plays Pitt had used the off-tackle play, the reverse, and the spinner with only a fair amount of success, but was obtaining valuable information on the Washington defensive set-up. LaRue opened the second series of plays with a wide end run from the sidelines to the middle of the field. (Diag. 4) Only a yard was gained but the position of the ball was greatly improved. End runs were used frequently by Pitt, indicating that the team had confidence in its speed as well as in its power. With second and nine to go in the middle of the field, Goldberg got away for fifteen yards on the reverse with Matisi, tackle, leading him for Pitt's first long gain. LaRue lost a yard on the off-tackle play, but with second down and eleven to go, came right back with the same play. This time, with Patrick leading him, he picked up twenty-five yards to the Washington ten. The Huskies went into a 6-3-2 defense.



End Run
(Diag. 4)

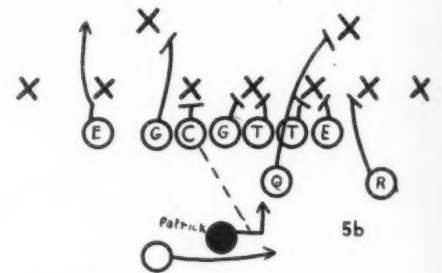
The play depends upon the ability of the wingback to cut down the defensive end and the speed of the other backs to get around fast enough for outside blocks on the secondary. Play works best when the defense is converging to stop plunges and cut-backs through the line. Against a seven man line both tackles check, but against a six man line one goes through to cut down a backer-up. The guards must pull out fast. The run from the right formation is identical in detail.

Now in scoring territory, Goldberg as tailback in right formation cut back off-tackle for three yards. Patrick, on a straight buck, then smashed his way to the goal line behind a magnificently charging line. (Diag. 5a) Washington went into a 7-2-2 goal line defense. Pitt evidently sensed the variation in the defensive set-up, as the blocking assignments were changed for Patrick's next plunge for the first touchdown. (Diag. 5b) It was noticeable throughout the game that Pitt was constantly analyzing their opponents' weaknesses. The huddle was quite deliberate. After the team came into set position the snap of the ball was often held up for several seconds, evidently to give the blockers a chance to size up opponents' positions and to decide on choice of optional blocks.



Straight Plunge
(Diags. 5a, 5b)

A quick-opening play depending on fast charging linemen and the proper snapping of the ball to the fullback. Against a six man line (a), the fullback hits straight ahead. Against a seven man line (b), the fullback hops a half-step to the right and drives between his two offensive tackles. The tailback fakes a pass from center. The wingback sometimes fakes a reverse by starting around slightly before the snap from center.



Attack from single wing

Except for kicking, the entire Pitt attack developed from the single wingback formation. (Diag. 6) LaRue, right half, was wingback on right formations, and tailback on left formations. Goldberg, left half, was tailback on right formations and wingback on left formations. This set-up gave each man a chance to specialize on certain ball-carrying and blocking assignments. Patrick was in the full back position. He carried the ball on straight plunges, fed the ball on reverses and took the spin plays. Michelosen, in the blocking position, never carried the ball. His single-handed blocking of the Washington ends and his taking out of the Washington secondary was a revelation.

The Pitt ends on offense played in tight when on long side, and moved out a yard when on short side. The tackles always shifted to the strong side with Matisi, outside tackle, leading the interference on reverses. Glassford and Petro, the guards, were the unsung heroes of the game. They pulled out fast on interference for flank plays and consistently out-charged the Washington center trio, previously rated in some quarters as the finest three middle linemen in the nation. Hensley at center was accurate on leading passes to Goldberg and LaRue on flank plays, and placed his floaters to Patrick just right for hard, fast drives for quick-openings on plunges.

(Continued on page 26)

DEFENSE AND THE FAST BREAK

By D. L. Trythall

Team defenses best suited for quick starting;
man-to-man is handicapped if men are not tall

D. L. Trythall, basketball coach of North Division High School, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, discusses the relative merits of the fast break as developing from the various types of defense.

EVERY basketball coach is interested in a weapon that carries quick scoring possibilities; hence the increasing popularity of the fast break in almost every section of the country. The success of this attack hinges upon several factors: first, the type of defense employed by the team using the fast break; second, their physical make-up; and third, the intelligence of the opponents.

The fast break is commonly associated with teams using a zone defense. The front men of the zone, whether the alignment be 2-1-2, 1-2-2, 3-2, or 2-3, are in an ideal position to start the break, while the players in the rear line are just as ideally situated for their job of recovering rebounds and feeding the men breaking down court. With a big center and two other tall men to form the back line of the zone, it is difficult for opponents to collect their share of rebounds, as the rear men can always bunch up under the backboard more quickly, in more numbers and in a better position for rebound recovery—on the inside. With big men in the rear to pull in rebounds, and two fast men up front to break fast, a good zone defense can develop the fast break into a consistent scoring threat.

For teams adhering to the strict man-for-man defense, the fast break is a more difficult weapon to work into the offensive system. In the zone defense the players can be assigned positions, or zones, best suited for their particular abilities under the fast break set-up, without dictation from the offense. However, while playing a strict man-for-man defense the individual player can not stick close to a limited area while playing his man, his position is determined wholly by the offense. Thus, the smaller men may find themselves battling for rebounds while the taller men are in the front line. This set-up will greatly hobble the effectiveness of the fast break as the tall men, now in the front line, instead of holding their position or breaking for their basket, will usually have to fall in under the basket to lend a hand in recovering the rebounds.

The effectiveness of the fast break for teams using the man-for-man defense, as a result, will depend largely

on the physical make-up of the team. With three or four tall men on the team, the style of offense by the opponents would make very little difference, as at least two of the players will usually be in favorable positions of the court to close in quickly under the backboard. The men in the front line can then play their positions the same way as the front men in a zone defense. A team with a defense of this type may sacrifice a good slow-breaking offensive because more time is needed than in other types of defense to teach all five men the skills of defensive rebound play and all the fast break positions.

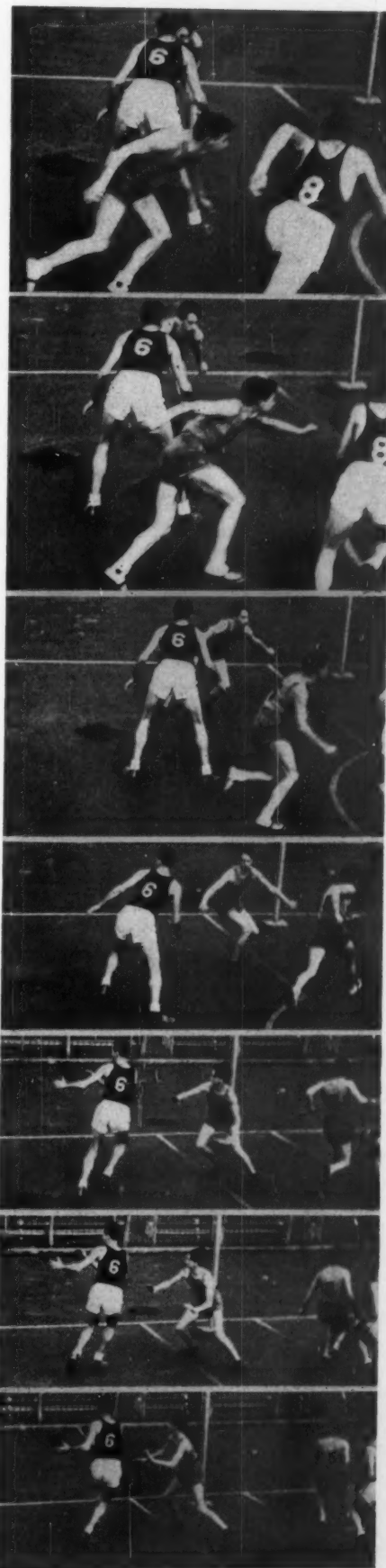
The five-man defense (remember it?) is an excellent set-up from which to start the fast break. The three back men, usually the guards and the center pick up the first three offensive men coming in and the two front defensive men, ordinarily the forwards, pick up the last two offensive men. After the rebound this usually leaves the two previous defensive forwards close to the side line in an excellent position for a pass out. These forwards may help in recovering rebounds on occasions, but, as a rule should drive for the side lines as soon as they see their teammates recovering the ball. These two players always start the fast break and should become highly skilled in this department just as the guards and center become efficient in recovering rebounds.

The fast break can also be used after opponents' freethrows and on out-of-bounds plays under the opponents' basket. The ball should be quickly thrown down the floor as the opponents are retreating to their defensive section of the floor. A retreating team may be caught napping by a fast forming attack.

(Concluded on page 30)

Common Dilemma

The oldest and commonest defensive problem in basketball is that confronting a defensive player who has to make a choice between one of two opponents cutting into scoring territory. The problem presents itself in a dozen different forms, one of which is seen in the pictures on the right. The deep guard, assigned to No. 6, sees No. 8 coming in with a step advantage on his guard (5). Following good coaching advice, the deep guard fakes at one and plays the other, but here is an instance where he may have carried his fake too far. While his fake succeeded in luring the pass to 6, it pulled him out of a good recovery position so that there is no telling from these pictures whether or not he is going to be able to block 6's shot.



TEST YOURSELF — BASKETBALL RULES QUIZ

By H. V. Porter

These 16 questions were missed oftenest
on test sent out by National Federation

H. V. Porter is a member of the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada and co-editor of "Basketball Play Situations," the official interpretation book of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.

THREE thousand comprehensive basketball examination sets, designed to inspire cerebral agitation on the part of basketball officials, were printed and distributed by the National Federation to various state associations in connection with the lat-

ter's programs for basketball officials. In some states the examination sets were used primarily for study purposes, and in such cases they were the medium for a thorough study of the rules. In other states the promotion of officials to a higher rating group was dependent upon making a satisfactory grade on the examination. In such cases the examinations were carefully supervised and the papers scrupulously graded. From these papers interesting data were secured rela-

tive to those questions which were answered incorrectly by a great number of officials. For coaches who are interested in such a study of the rules, the following questions should be of interest.

It is suggested that the reader attempt to answer the questions in order to test his own ability. The answers, along with comments, will be found following the last question.

Here are the questions that were missed the greatest number of times:

1. A1 face blocks and while ball is being brought to the line, B1 commits a disqualifying foul. How many throws awarded B?.....
How many to A?..... Is ball in play after last throw if missed?.....
2. From out-of-bounds A1 throws ball to A2 in front court, who fumbles and fumbled ball is touched by B1 after which A2 dribbles into his back court. (1. Violation) (2. Foul) (3. Fumble is now disregarded and play is legal).
3. Is ball dead after the following?
(a) Ball is on A's ring on a try when A1 taps it in and touches backboard but not the basket. Yes No
(b) On a free throw by A1 ball is on ring when A2 tips it in without touching basket. Yes No
4. A player may always pivot after receiving the ball while standing or after coming to a legal stop. Yes No
5. A team deliberately delays the start of a half two and three-fourths minutes. (1. Ball should be tossed at center the same as if both teams were ready) (2. Three free throws should be awarded) (3. Two free throws should be awarded).
6. A1 is flagrantly fouled as he is throwing for goal and simultaneously a teammate is flagrantly fouled. How many free throws are awarded to Team A (a) If goal is made? (b) If goal is missed?
7. Official should blow his whistle (1. When a field goal is made) (2. When ball crosses plane of the end line on the throw in after a successful free throw) (3. When ball is thrown in from out-of-bounds to start second quarter) (4. When gun sounds to end quarter) (5. When ball is thrown in from out-of-bounds after time has been out) (6. When scorekeeper's signal sounds while referee is ready to toss ball for a jump and referee allows substitute to come on the floor) (7. When ball reaches highest point on toss to start overtime) (8. When ball strikes floor in back court after illegal return from front court).
8. A1 is in his lane when A2, at center of the court, secures possession. Within two seconds, A2 passes to A1 in the lane. A1 immediately passes back to A2, who immediately starts a dribble which ends in a try. A1 remains in the lane until the goal is scored. The three-second limitation applies (1. Only until A1 passes ball out of lane) (2. Only until A2 starts his dribble) (3. Only until ball leaves A2's hands on the try) (4. Through the entire time until goal is made).
9. Simultaneously with the sounding of the gun to end the first quarter A1 charges B1. Free throw is attempted (1. Immediately) (2. At start of second quarter. (3. Disregard foul) (4. If try is successful award ball to A at end) (5. If try is not successful when does referee signal time in?.....
10. A1 tries as gun ends third quarter. In the continuing action which follows the gun: (a) B1 inadvertently charges into A2. (1. Begin new quarter by allowing A2 a free throw) (2. Disregard foul) (Allow free throw immediately).
(b) B1 inadvertently charges into A1 after the gun but while he is still off balance. (1. Penalize for foul) (2. Disregard foul) (3. Award extra free throw for unsportsmanlike conduct.)
11. A1 is attempting single free throw following personal foul. While ball is circling ring B1 touches ball and basket but ball goes in. (1. Violation is not penalized) (2. Play is resumed by B tossing ball in from end) (3. Play is resumed by jump at center) (4. Goal counts and resume play by jump at free throw line).
12. A player attempting a single free throw from personal foul line crosses line before the ball touches the basket or backboard. At the same time opponent enters the free throw lane. (a) If goal is made, where is ball put in play?.....
Does goal count?..... (b) If missed, where put in play?.....
13. Player A, passing ball in from out-of-bounds, throws ball against backboard, runs into court, catches the rebound before the ball touches any other player and throws a basket. (1. Goal counts) (2. B's ball out-of-bounds where thrown in) (3. B's ball at out-of-bounds spot).
14. A player in motion takes ball with both feet off the floor, alights on both feet simultaneously but with the right foot distinctly in advance of the left. He may pivot (1. Only on the rear foot) (2. On either foot) (3. On neither foot).
15. Ball is out-of-bounds when (1. It touches side line) (2. It touches official standing on side line) (3. Dribbler in control steps on line while not touching it) (4. It touches ceiling) (5. It comes from inbounds and touches player who is touching side line) (6. It touches top of backboard) (7. It passes through plane of sideline) (8. It touches back of backboard) (9. A1 has possession and pivots so that ball touches B1, who has foot on side line).
16. A1 attempts a single free throw following a personal foul. The ball lodges in basket support. Do the rules prescribe that the ball is dead?....
That time out be declared?.....

Answers and Comments

1. One free throw is awarded B. Two free throws are awarded A. Ball is in play if the last free throw is missed. Comment: Most writers had the first and last answers right but did not answer the middle one correctly. This situation is covered by the second question and answer at the end of Rule 15-C-14. Whenever there is a flagrant foul against a player who is not in the act of throwing for goal, an extra free throw should be awarded for the unsportsmanlike phase of the foul.

2. A violation. Comment: Many writers indicated that number 3 was the correct answer. Evidently this was confused with the fact that a fumble at the beginning or end of a dribble does not constitute a dribble.

3. (a) No. Comment: The rules do not specify that touching the backboard is a violation. If A 1 had touched the ring or net, the ball would have been dead as soon as the infraction occurred.

(b) Yes. Comment: If this had been a field goal, such a basket would have been allowed and tipping the ball in would not have been considered a violation. This is not the case in connection with a free throw. No teammate may assist a free thrower by tipping the ball in when the ball is on or in the basket.

4. Comment: In all situations except one a player may pivot after coming to a legal stop. The one exception to the general rule occurs when a player comes to a legal stop on the count of two with neither foot in advance of the other. In such a situation he is not permitted to pivot on either foot. An interesting angle to this is a consideration of the rights of a player relative to a dribble after coming to such a stop. The question arises as to whether in such a situation a player should be required to drop the ball before either foot is lifted from the floor.

5. Two free throws should be awarded. Comment: The difficulty here arises over whether a free throw should be allowed for the first 59 seconds.

6. (a) 3 if goal is made. (b) 4 if goal is missed. Comment: It should be noted that this is not a double foul. If there had been a simultaneous foul by the opponent then the number of free throws to be awarded would have been quite different since the general rule relative to a double foul is that only one free throw shall be awarded each team.

7. The rules do not prescribe that the official blow his whistle in any of these situations. Comment: Most of the difficulty in connection with this

question can be accounted for by the fact that a few years ago the official did blow his whistle in several of these situations.

8. Only until ball leaves A2's hand on the try.

9. At start of second quarter. Also if try is successful award ball to A at end. Also if try is not successful referee signals time in when the ball from the throw-in crosses plane of the boundary line. Comment: Last year there was considerable difference of opinion relative to when the free throw should be attempted in this situation. The rules definitely settle the matter this year.

10. (a) Disregard foul. (b) Penalize for the foul. Comment: The reason for the difference in answer to what appear to be similar situations is in the fact that the second situation is covered in the rule dealing with a foul committed against a player in the act of throwing for goal. Primarily as a safety measure, a player who is still off balance after the try is considered to be still in the act of throwing.

11. Play resumed by jump at center. Comment: Most writers were of the opinion that the ball in this situation should be awarded to the opponent of the free thrower at the end of the court. However, the situation is covered by the definite rule which deals with the tapping of a ball while it is on or in the basket and no exceptions are made to this definite rule.

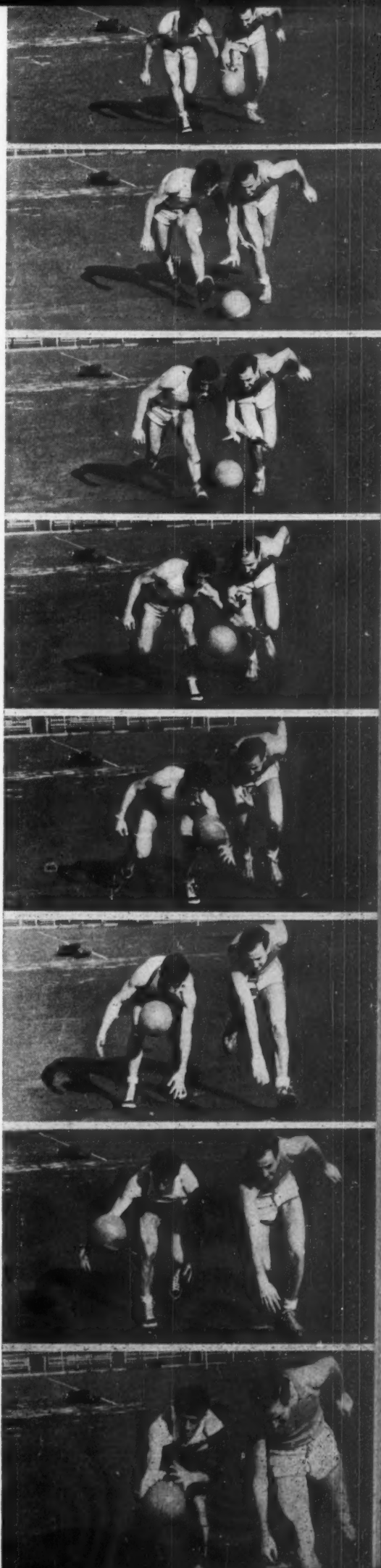
12. Center. No. Center. Comment: This is a double violation and the administration for a double violation is the same as that for a double foul, i.e., play is always resumed by a jump at center.

13. B's ball at out-of-bounds spot. Comment: The violation occurred when player A touched the ball after throwing it in and the general rule relative to a violation is that the ball be given to the opposite team out-of-bounds at the spot nearest the violation.

(Concluded on page 24)

A Neat Steal

In breaking up a dribble from the rear or side, the burden of responsibility for avoiding personal contact is mainly on the defensive player. Usually the defensive player is content to break up the dribble, possession of the ball for himself being a secondary consideration. But there is a technique (shown in these pictures on the right) which combines the pure defensive objective with the possession-of-the-ball objective at no sacrifice to the strength of the defensive position. The defensive player slips his inside hand and arm under the near arm of the dribbler, and with a diagonal sweep of his arm bats the ball in his own general direction. This sweep of the arm should not become a horizontal stroke, but should tend toward the vertical. The chances of contacting the ball are greater in the vertical direction.



Swimming Records at Recognized High School Distances

DISTANCE AND COURSE LENGTH	NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL RECORD	NATIONAL PREP SCHOOL RECORD	NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORD	AMERICAN RECORD (Those marked W.R. are also world's records)
20-yd. COURSE <small>Pools not more than 75 yds. and not less than 60 yds. in length.</small>				
Free Style				
40 YARDS	18s. William Rollinger Academy H.S., Erie, Pa., 1931	18.6s. Abbe Shattuck School Faribault, Minn., 1928 Edwin Sabol Blair Acad., Blairstown, N. J., 1936	Record of this event (discontinued) removed from books Intercollegiate record for 60 yds. is: 28.9s. Ray Walters Univ. of Iowa, 1936	17.6s. John McKelvey Stanford Univ., 1932
100 YARDS	53.2s. Matthew J. Chrostowski Providence Central H.S. (R.I.), 1935	52.4s. Edwin Sabol Blair Acad., Blairstown, N. J., 1936	51.5s. Albert Schwartz Northwestern U., 1930	49.8s. John Weissmuller Illinois A.C., 1927
220 YARDS	2m.18.2s. John Macionis Philadelphia Central H.S., 1933	2m.16.6s. John Macionis Mercersburg Acad., (Pa.), 1934	2m.12.2s. David L. Livingston Yale University, 1934	2m.8.6s. John Weissmuller Illinois A.C., 1927
440 YARDS	5m.2.6s. Andrew Clark Detroit Northwestern H.S., 1935	No Record Applied For	4m.51.2s. Ted Wiget Stanford Univ., 1933	4m.43.8s. Jack Medica Washington A.C., 1935
Breast Stroke				
100 YARDS	1m.3.8s. John Higgins Providence Central H.S. (R.I.), 1935	1m.7.4s. William Daugherty Mercersburg Acad. (Pa.), 1936	No intercollegiate record for this distance. Intercollegiate record for 200 yds. is: 2m.26.6s. Jack Kasley Univ. of Michigan, 1935	1m.3.8s. John Higgins Providence Central H.S. (R.I.), 1935 Walter Spence Brooklyn Central Y.M.C.A., 1928
Back Stroke				
100 YARDS	57.6s. Adolf Kiefer Chicago Roosevelt H.S., 1936	1m.2.6s. Donald Reinicker Blair Acad., Blairstown, N. J., 1936	No intercollegiate record for this distance. Intercollegiate record for 150 yds. is: 1m.34.6s. Daniel Zehr Northwestern U., 1936	57.6s. Adolf Kiefer Chicago Roosevelt H.S., 1936
Relay Racing				
160 YARDS	1m.15.6s. Atlantic City H.S. (N.J.), 1925 (Bew, Uhl, Turner, Scheerer)	No Record Applied For	Record of this event (discontinued) removed from books	1m.11.8s. Northwestern University (W. Wilson, M. Wilson, Highland, Troup), 1932
400 YARDS	No Record Applied For	3m.52.7s. Massachusetts Acad. (Va.) (Clarke, Gabriel, McCaffery, Hytowitz), 1936	3m.34.5s. Yale University, 1935 (Rogers, Cooke, Wilson, Livingston)	3m.32.6s. Illinois A.C., 1928 (Weissmuller, Samson, Halloran, Miller)
180 YARDS MEDLEY	1m.46s. Allentown H.S. (N.J.) (Ott, Blase, Folwell), 1936	1m.42.8s. Blair Acad., Blairstown, N. J. (Reinicker, Williams, Sabol), 1936	No intercollegiate record for this distance	No American Record for this distance
300 YARDS MEDLEY	3m.11.6s. Chisholm H.S. (Chisholm, Minn.) (Lindgren, Vittanen, Erickson), 1930	3m.8.3s. Mercersburg Acad. (Pa.) (Mackey, Johnson, Otis), 1935	2m.59s. University of Michigan (Drysdale, Kasley, Dairymple), 1935	2m.59s. University of Michigan (Drysdale, Kasley, Dairymple), 1935
SHORT COURSE <small>(Pools under 150 feet and not less than 75 feet)</small>				
Free Style				
50 YARDS	23.6s. Matthew Chrostowski Providence Central H.S. (R.I.), 1935	23.8s. James H. Reilly, Jr. Rutgers Prep. (N.J.), 1934 William Farnsworth Mercersburg Acad. (Pa.), 1935	22.9s. Charles Flachmann Univ. of Illinois, 1935	22.6s. Duke Kahanamoka Los Angeles A.C., 1926 Peter Fick New York A.C., 1936
100 YARDS	53.2s. Matthew Chrostowski Providence Central H.S. (R.I.), 1935	53.4s. Edward S. Wood Huntington Sch. (Boston, Mass.), 1935	51.6s. Walter Spence Rutgers Univ., 1933	51s. W. R. John Weissmuller Illinois A.C., 1927 Peter Fick N.Y.A.C., 1936
220 YARDS	2m.18.2s. John Macionis Phila. Central H.S. (Pa.), 1933	2m.17s. John Macionis Mercersburg Acad. (Pa.), 1934	2m.9.6s. Jack Medica Univ. of Washington, 1936	2m.7.9s. W. R. Jack Medica Univ. of Washington, 1935
440 YARDS	5m.5.6s. James Gihula Detroit Southeastern H.S., 1932	4m.58.4s. John Macionis Mercersburg Acad. (Pa.), 1934	4m.42.5s. Jack Medica Univ. of Washington, 1935	4m.40.7s. W. R. Jack Medica Washington A.C., 1934
Breast Stroke				
100 YARDS	1m.4.2s. John Higgins Providence Central H.S. (R.I.), 1935	1m.7.7s. Charles Hayward Huntington Sch. (Boston, Mass.), 1933	No intercollegiate record for this event. Record for 200 yds. is: 2m.22.5s. John Kasley Univ. of Michigan, 1936	1m.2.7s. Jack Kasley Univ. of Mich., 1936
Back Stroke				
100 YARDS	1m.1s. Albert Vande Weghe Paterson Central H.S. (N.J.), 1934	60.4s. Albert Vande Weghe Hun School (Princeton, N. J.), 1935	No intercollegiate record for this event. Record for 150 yds. is: 1m.36.8s. Daniel Zehr Northwestern U., 1936	57.8s. Adolf Kiefer Lake Shore A.C., 1936
Relay Racing				
200 YARDS	1m.36.3s. Trenton H.S. (N.J.) (Mannfield, Mikousky, Tomlinson, Stanley), 1935	1m.36.8s. Blair Acad. (Blairstown, N. J.) (Calhoun, Reinicker, Williams, Sabol), 1936	Record of this event (discontinued) removed from books	1m.34.8s. New York A.C. (Howland, Fissler, Kojac, W. Spence), 1931
400 YARDS	3m.47.7s. Trenton H.S. (N.J.) (Berta, Mannfield, Tomlinson, Stanley), 1936	3m.52.7s. Mercersburg Acad. (Pa.) (Barnes, Howard, Simpson, Farber), 1936	3m.34s. Yale University, 1935 (Rogers, Cooke, Wilson, Livingston)	3m.31.6s. New York A.C. (Fick, Howland, L. Spence, W. Spence), 1934
150 YARDS MEDLEY	1m.24s. Trenton H.S. (N.J.) (Stanley, Karaffa, Mannfield), 1936	1m.23.6s. Phillips Andover Acad. (Mass.) (Burns, Metcalf, Shand), 1936	No intercollegiate record for this distance	No American Record for this distance
300 YARDS MEDLEY	3m.10s. Providence Central H.S. (R.I.) (Chrostowski, Higgins, Soltysiak), 1935	3m.9.8s. Blair Acad. (Blairstown, N. J.) (Calhoun, Hack, Williams), 1936	2m.58.2s. University of Michigan (Reike, Kasley, Nowerson), 1936	2m.54.9s. Lake Shore A.C. (Brydenthall, Kiefer, Highland), 1936

Interscholastic and intercollegiate records approved by the N.C.A.A. Swimming Records Committee. American records approved by the A.A.U. World's records approved by the Federation Internationale Natation Amateur.

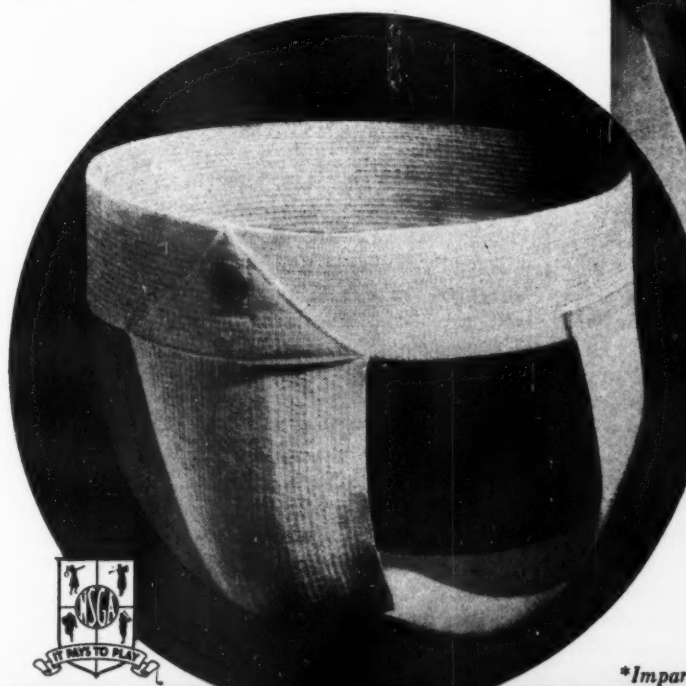
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EXTRA DIVIDENDS IN THE BATTING ORDER

By H. S. DeGroat

Placing the batters in the sequence which utilizes the team's attack to the utmost

H. S. DeGroat, baseball coach at Springfield College, Springfield, Mass., uses the material in this article as a regular part of his coaching system. Several of the forms that appear in the article will be printed and distributed with his "Baseball Coaching Aids" series.

ARE you sure you are getting the best out of your batting order? What statistics about your baseball squad will be useful to you as a coach? What are you using as a check to see that the batting order is functioning properly?

To get the most out of a team on attack, it is of prime importance for a coach to have each player in the spot of the batting order best suited to his particular abilities. The average box score does not tell the entire story of a game. True it may list the hits, runs and times at bat but it does not carry the significant details which show who is delivering with men on base and what players, despite batting averages of over .300, are consistently failing in the pinches. There is a need for a system of checking up on the batting order, not only at the end of a season but at various times during a season. Revisions in the batting order can frequently activate a sluggish run-making attack into a potent scoring machine.

For the lead-off many coaches prefer a good waiter. Some want him to be a little fellow. Others look for a left-handed hitter, big or little. The problem of who is the best man to be first in the batting order is worth solving.

The record of Springfield's 1936 team brought out some interesting statistics regarding lead-off hitting. It was found that every batter will lead off in some inning over a stretch of several game, but the lead-off batter will come up twice as many times as nearly every other man on the team. Note this fact in Table 1.

Lead-off hitting

In highly organized baseball a man who can get on base two out of five times is considered valuable. The average in this study is higher but this can be explained by the fact that in college and high school ball the batters are not as well known to the opposing pitchers, the pitchers have less control and the fielding is more slack.

Using the first six games as a basis, it would seem that Keith should have

LEAD-OFF HITTING

Table No. 1

No. in Line-up	Player	Innings Played	Times Successful	Ave.	Hits	Accomplished Walks	H.E.	H.P.
1	Smith	141	11 out of 25	.444	7	0	3	1
7	Keith	112	7 out of 11	.637	5	1	1	0
5	Allen	131	7 out of 12	.583	1	3	3	0
2	Nuttall	127	8 out of 16	.500	7	1	0	0
3	Huston	135	7 out of 14	.500	4	3	0	0
4	Cella	122	5 out of 15	.333	5	0	0	0

H.E.—hit into an error.

H.P.—hit by pitcher.

Further information regarding these men.

- 1 Smith was successful 8 out of 10 times in last seven games.
- 1 Smith had a good record as lead-off man in previous season.
- 1 Smith was successful 3 out of 9 times during first six games.
- 7 Keith was successful 5 out of 7 times during first six games.
- 2 Nuttall was successful 5 out of 8 times during first six games.
- 3 Huston was successful 6 out of 6 times during first six games.

RUNS SCORED, RUNS BATTED IN, WALKS, ETC.

Table No. 2

		Runs Scored	Runs-batted-in	Walks	A.B.	Bat. Ave.
1	Smith	15	14	6	70	.242
7	Keith	9	12	4	52	.321
5	Allen	14	24*	2	61	.328
2	Nuttall	14	5	5	65	.277
3	Huston	19*	9	13*	55	.291
4	Cella	15	19	4	59	.458*

*Leader.

been moved to the lead-off spot in the line-up.

His five successes out of seven compared with Smith's three out of nine give that impression. Nuttall might well have been considered. Huston's perfect record would command attention, but his record of being a hard hitter during the previous season would tend to withdraw him from consideration. Smith's fine showing during the last seven games bore out his record of the previous season and vindicated the confidence of the coach in his ability.

Just what would have resulted if Keith and Smith had changed places in the batting order after the first six games is open to conjecture. Both drove in about the same number of runs. During the season Smith connected for three home runs, a triple and three doubles. Keith collected a triple and three doubles. These facts again tend to support the shifting of the two players. Smith's long-range hitting ability apparently merits him consideration for a lower spot in the batting order. Keith made several of his hits by swinging at the first ball pitched. Whether he would have been

successful swinging at first balls as a lead-off batter is questionable. Some coaches feel that there is a difference in the style of pitching against the seventh or tail end of the list and the top of the batting order. The question is would Smith's batting average have been higher if he had been seventh in the list and would Keith's have been as high if he had been the lead-off hitter?

Why no change was made was due to the following factors: (1) the records were not kept up-to-date and presented to the coach, (2) five out of the first six games were won, (3) Keith was competing to hold his position during the first three games, (4) Nuttall was doing well as a hit-and-run hitter, (5) Allen, Cella and Huston were hard hitters and belonged lower in the line-up.

First to get on base

Table 3 shows who the leaders were in getting on base first, either as a lead-off hitter or as second or third batter after others had failed to get on base. The statistics give an idea as to who were the potential run scorers and, perhaps, starters of rallies.

Dependability of hitters

The success of a batter is determined upon the batter hitting safely, sacrificing, drawing a walk, getting on through an error, hitting a fly and scoring a runner from third, or reaching base by being hit by the pitcher. Failure is determined by being unable to hit safely or causing a put-out.

Records of several seasons indicate that players with batting averages above .300 are successful at least fifty percent of the time with men on bases and that there may be one .300 man who falls below this mark who might well be used as a lead-off man because he seems to be more likely to hit with no one on.

Prior to the collection of sufficient data from several seasons, considerable thought had been given to estimating what percentage of success could be expected of players coming up to bat with men on base. Off hand it was set at fifty percent for the best men and as a goal for all batters to strive to attain. The first three men listed in Table 4 (Towle and Davis don't count having played an insufficient amount of innings) were successful at least fifty percent of the time and all were hitting over the .300 mark except Huston, whose average was very close to it, at .291. A close study of his record reveals that he not only led the list as the most dependable hitter but also led as high scorer, high base stealer, and high walk getter. That he did not lead in runs batted in is due to some of these same factors. Drawing eight walks with men on bases would not contribute toward runs batted in by him, unless coming with the bases full, but did help the next batters.

Arranging the batters in the order of runs batted in shows the following, 5, 4, 1, 6, 7, 3, 8. Number 6 includes the records of the two men who batted in that position. In a well-organized batting order it is expected that numbers 4 and 5 should be heavy run producers. It is true here. Both hit very timely and hard. With numbers 4 and 5 hitting well, it is to be expected that if 6, 7 and 8 are good, steady hitters they would be next in line. This is also true here except that batters 1 and 3 have been inserted on the list in the third and sixth positions respectively. Number 1's high position on this list can be attributed to his three home runs with two men on base each time. It has already been suggested that he could have been shifted to a lower position on the list because of his hard hitting. Why number 2, who ran close to the fifty percent goal in dependability, batted in only five runs is explained by his position in the batting order. The number 2 man is given few op-

FIRST TO GET ON BASE

Table No. 3

	Batter	Times First on Base	Times A.B.	Hits	How It Was Done H.E.	Walk	H.P.
1	Smith	16	70	9	3	3	1
2	Nuttall	15	65	12	0	3	0
4	Cella	13	59	10	1	2	0
5	Allen	12	61	7	4	1	0
3	Huston	12	55	7	0	5	0
7	Keith	10	52	7	2	1	0

portunities to drive in runs and this, coupled with the fact that the number 1 batter was inclined to clean the bases when he hit or perhaps fan (Smith led in strikeouts with 12) and make the third out, accounted for his low standing in the r.b.i. column.

The figures presented indicate that

the batting order used was nearly correct. Two questions might be in order. First is the question of whether Smith or Keith should have been lead-off man. Both were about equal in hitting dependability. Both struck out frequently, but Smith's average

(Continued on page 32)

DEPENDABILITY OF HITTERS

Table No. 4

	Hitter	Times Successful	Failure	How Successful
3	Huston	21	15	9 hits, 8 walks, 1 SH, 3 HE, including 1 home run, 1 double
4	Cella	22	16	19 hits, 2 walks, 1 HE, including 1 HR, 2 triples, 3 doubles
5	Allen	22	21	13 hits, 1 walk, 7 HE, 1 HP, including 2 HR, 2 triples, 3 doubles
	Towle	8	8	6 hits, 1 walk, 1 HR
9	Davis (Pitcher)	7	7	6 hits, 1 walk
2	Nuttall	17	20	8 hits, 2 walks, 3 SH, 3 HE, 1 HP, including 3 doubles
1	Smith	15	27	9 hits, 3 walks, 1 SH, 2 HE, including 3 HR, 1 triple, 2 doubles
7	Keith	14	26	11 hits, 3 walks, including 1 triple, 3 doubles
6	Buscall	13	28	8 hits, 2 SH, 2 walks, 1 HE, including 1 triple, 1 double
8	Tracy	10	17	4 hits, 1 walk, 2 SH, 2 HE, 1 SF, including one double

SH—sacrifice hit HE—hit into error
HR—home run HP—hit by pitcher
SF—sacrifice fly

Additional information regarding the above men for discussion purposes.

	Player	Innings Played	Batting Ave.	Runs Scored	Runs Batted in	Struck out
3	Huston	135	.291	19*	9	3
4	Cella	122	.458*	15	19	5
5	Allen	131	.328	14	24*	7
	Towle	59	.379	6	6	3
9	Davis	36	.428	3	4	1
2	Nuttall	127	.277	14	5	9
1	Smith	141*	.242	15	14	12*
7	Keith	112	.321	9	12	8
6	Buscell	105	.244	8	7	3
8	Tracy	109	.149	5	7	6

***Leading.**

Note:—Totaling records of 6, Buscull, and Towle may give some indication of standing for sixth batter. Towle substituted for Buscull much of the time. It would give—runs scored 14, runs batted-in 13.

FOOTBALL COACHES, N. C. A. A. CONVENTIONS

IN WHAT may be their last joint session for many years, the American Football Coaches Association and the National Collegiate Athletic Association held their annual conventions in New York City during the Christmas holiday. It has been their custom for years to hold their meetings simultaneously in the same hotel, and in recent years a joint session has been on the agenda. But the N.C.A.A. has decided not to return to New York for its next convention, a cue promptly taken up by the coaches who passed a resolution against following the N.C.A.A. Commenting on the coaches' independent action, Stanley Woodward, president of the Football Writers Association wrote in the *New York Herald-Tribune*:

"It occurs to us that the coaches have made a most salutary move. When they meet in conjunction with the N.C.A.A. their proceedings necessarily escape full notice because of the traditional conduct of the other body.

"The massed conventions of the N.C.A.A., coaches and physical educators from which New York suffered probably have a long-standing effect in the worlds of . . . intercollegiate big business, but this department heaved a sigh of relief when the N.C.A.A. indicated it was going to move next year. The amount of 'baloney' annually purveyed in this tripartite gathering is a little too much for any newspaper to take annually . . . If the coaches come back it will be all right. They stay closer to earth and deliver fewer tirades . . ."

The "baloney" to which Woodward referred is the time-honored theme of professionalism in intercollegiate athletics which the N.C.A.A. annually hears speeches about and accepts committee resolutions on, and promptly lays aside until the next annual meeting.

Keynoter of the professionalism theme this year was Dr. J. H. Nichols, director of athletics of Oberlin College, in Ohio. Crusading for a clear and untainted amateurism, and no alternative except out-and-out professionalism, Dr. Nichols proposed that gate receipts be abolished; that college athletics be financed in the same way that other college activities are financed; that leagues and conferences be done away with as they tend to stress winning too much; that coaches be placed on the faculty on a full-time basis and with faculty rank; that intercollegiate competition be kept on a plane where schools meet others of similar size and standards; and finally, that eligibility rules should be cut down to a few covering only basic principles.

A note in another key was struck by Dr. William L. Hughes, Teachers College, Columbia University, who proposed that the distinction between

amateur and professional athletes be dropped entirely. He asked, ". . . what is the difference between payment and non-payment of a college athlete as long as he conducts himself like a gentleman and keeps his scholastic work up to the proper standard? Why should we deny him the chance to earn enough to make his college education possible?"

The N.C.A.A. is loath to go beyond the resolution-passing stage by assuming the responsibility of dictating the conduct of the colleges of the country for fear of destroying the

years . . . intercollegiate football should be "entirely divorced" from the professional game; (3) the growth of gambling in connection with intercollegiate sports . . . "coaches of college teams and all others associated with the conduct of college sports be restrained from making public statements containing forecasts of probable sports results" as "such prophecies or forecasts give further stimulation to the urge to gamble"; (4) the tendency of members of intercollegiate sports staffs to participate in commercial broadcasts "in which the good



Marty Gilman's latest offspring, Go-Back, meets some of the coaches at the convention in New York. From left to right: Madison Bell, Southern Methodist; Chester Wynne, Kentucky; Hunk Anderson, ex-North Carolina State; Clark Shaughnessy, Chicago.

conference groups. Their attitude in the past has been to leave the problem of what constitutes professional and non-professional practices to the individual colleges, allowing each institution to work out its own standards of eligibility.

Detrimental influences

The committee consisting of Z. G. Clevenger, of Indiana; P. O. Badger, of New York University, and H. H. King of Kansas State, appointed last year to investigate adverse influences in intercollegiate sport, cited six practices regarded as detrimental influences to the best interests of intercollegiate sport. These influences are: (1) post-season games "including so-called bowl games" . . . "they serve no sound educational ends"; (2) the amateur-professional football games that have developed in the last few

names of the colleges and college sports are traded upon for the sales promotion of products"; (5) drinking at college games; (6) outside influences seeking to wrest athletic control out of the hands of faculty jurisdiction.

According to Dr. Robert C. Clothier, president of Rutgers, the spectators—not the coaches, players or athletic association—are the root of all evil in football. Speaking before the annual luncheon of the Sportsman-ship Brotherhood, Dr. Clothier said:

"Too much of an unwholesome stress has been placed upon victory. Intercollegiate football is not purely a public spectacle and if the people in the stands would display as much sportsmanship as the boys down on the field the situation would cause no alarm. It is the spectators who are to blame. Why, there was one game last season on which a half-million dollars was wagered and that is what we must guard

against. Some day there may arise the possibility of weak-willed young men accepting bribes to throw a game.

"The game should be played for what it is worth, and it is worth a great deal. It builds character and physique and if too much stress is brought by the spectators the game might very well degenerate into a ruthless drill. Why, two defeats during the course of a season might bring reproach to the team, the coach, the faculty and the student body."

Coaches' sessions

The members of the American Football Coaches Association do most of their meeting and talk 90 percent of their shop in little informal groups in the lobbies, around the equipment booths, across the lunch counter, even over the bar. Heralds and sergeants-at-arms rounded up the coaches, urged them to enter the grand ball room for the formal meetings where their more famous colleagues lectured on technical fine points, reported on ethics, etc., as committee chairmen.

The coaches voted to recommend no changes in the N.C.A.A. rules for 1937, after considering at long length a number of proposed changes, including the pass-interference penalty rule. Passing their "no changes" recommendation on to Chairman Walter Okeson of the N.C.A.A. Football Rules Committee, the coaches heard Okeson say that the Committee probably would follow the advice.* Regarding the agitation from many quarters for a change in the pass-interference penalty, Okeson said: "All suggested changes, if you think them through, will have the effect of upsetting the forward pass play. . . . Some suggest the elimination of the interference penalty entirely and letting the pass receivers take care of themselves as best they can. It would seem that any such change would practically eliminate forward passing, after thirty years of hard and difficult work in framing and reframing rules so as to make this a vital part of the game. If the receivers (there are only five, and every one knows who they are) are not protected against interference, they would be cut down before they got many steps beyond the line of scrimmage. So that suggestion seems impossible. Others would change the penalty for interference by the defense from loss of the ball at the spot of the foul to a penalty of fifteen yards from the spot the ball was put in play. Perhaps this might help. Of course, interference on short passes would give the offense more than they deserve at times, but this is of small consequence.

"What is of more importance is that

* The N.C.A.A. Football Rules Committee meets to take up 1937 football rules some time in April. The Football Rules Committee of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations met last month, and has already framed its code for 1937. See page 18, this issue.

on long passes where completion is attempted near or over the goal line the offense would often lose a well deserved touchdown, because if the defensive player could not reach the ball but could reach the receiver the temptation to cut the receiver down would be too great to resist. Also this fifteen yard penalty would sometimes be more severe than the present penalty. For instance, in the case of the pass interference called on the 3-yard line in the Army-Navy game, this fifteen-yard penalty would have put the ball on the 1-yard line. Noting this, some people have suggested that for pass interference near the goal line or in the end zone the penalty should never put the ball closer than the 5-yard line. This would mean that if a team was on or inside its opponent's 5-yard line and tossed a pass into the end zone the defense would gain by committing a foul and the receiver would be lucky if he hit the ground inside the stadium."

Bernie Bierman, football coach, University of Minnesota, lectured on defensive strategy. He reviewed the two theories of defensive line play. One is based on the "go in and get them" theme and the other is to "form a sort of sliding wall in front of the offense." While more and more teams are making use of defensive signals to shift into unorthodox formations in order to mass strength at what they guess will be the point of attack, Bierman uses a set defense with only slight adjustments in technical situations. His linemen never guess what the opponents are going to do but are set for any type of play. They work on the theory of "play, then look." The secondary on defense "look, then play."

The most effective pass defense is rushing the passer. The backfield man receiving

the pass from center is always treated like a ball-carrier and not a passer. Neither the straight man for man defense nor a zone will prove entirely effective, but both systems should be combined. Bierman advocated making outfielders out of the secondary and warned the defensive secondaries about the danger of glueing the eyes on the receiver and not watching the ball. While not claiming that the statistics are accurate, the Minnesota coach placed an approximate value of an interception as worth six knocked down passes.

Bierman spends little time devising defenses against lateral passes. He claims that 95 percent of the time a defensive man is normally in a position to make the tackle after a lateral pass has been thrown. If two defensive men are bearing down on an offensive player about to lateral to a teammate, there is no necessity for a prearranged maneuver to meet the situation by the defense. The first player to reach the ball-carrier makes the tackle and the other shifts over to cover the offensive player who is in a position to receive a lateral. Alertness is the best defense against laterals.

The trend is definitely away from 7-man lines, as it is difficult to learn a 7-man defense properly. While it is not difficult to split a hole between two linemen, the backers-up provide real trouble for the blockers. Minnesota would often start six men on the defensive line but would shift into a 5-man line as the game progressed, the weak side end dropping back.

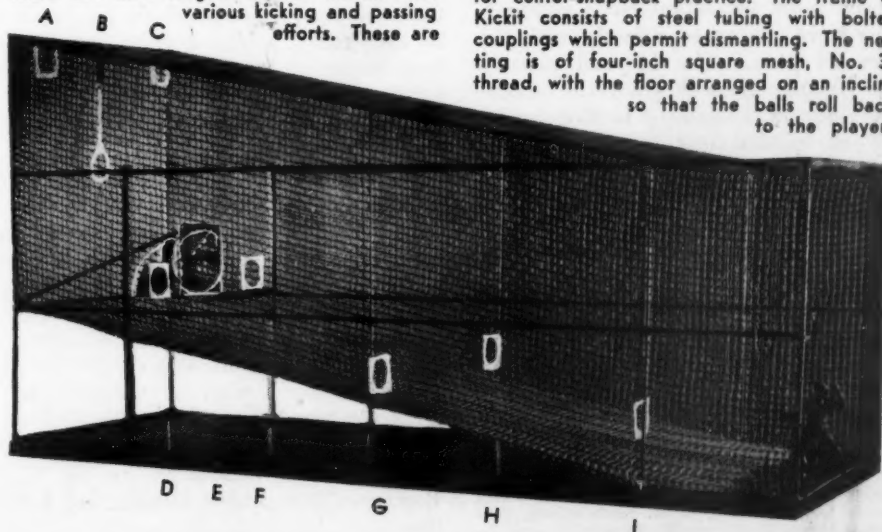
In summing up, Bierman advocated playing a standard defense; not worrying about a single play but being ready for anything. He is opposed to a team gambling on one play and leaving themselves open to another.

Ray Wolf, football coach at the University of North Carolina, using Sam Baugh as a frequent reference, discussed razzle dazzle football in the South and Southwest. Passers, he found, form uncon-

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Kickit

W. J. Longstreet's football machine which was exhibited at the Football Coaches convention in New York last month. The machine is 60 feet in length, 20 feet in width, and rises from a frontal height of 20 feet to 30 feet in the rear. Regulation size goal posts are set 45 feet from the tees at the front. There are nine targets on the machine for various kicking and passing efforts. These are



outlined and lettered for the convenience of the reader, as follows: A and C, for out-of-bounds and coffin corner kicks; B, moving target on a pendulum for practice in timing long forward passes; E, in back of the cross-bar, is the bull's eye target for drop-kickers and placement kickers; D and F, to each side of the main target, for shorter passes of low trajectory; G and H, for lateral passing; I, for center-snapback practice. The frame of Kickit consists of steel tubing with bolted couplings which permit dismantling. The netting is of four-inch square mesh, No. 30 thread, with the floor arranged on an incline so that the balls roll back to the players.

HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL RULES CHANGES

THIRTY-TWO changes in the official interscholastic football rules of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations were made at the annual meeting of the Federation's Football Rules Committee in Chicago, Jan. 8 and 9. The changes will be incorporated in the code to be published in the 1937 edition of the rule book, which will be available to schools before the close of the present term.

Further encouragement to the men who are carrying on the drive for adoption of the Federation rules by all high schools was contained in the announcement that the state of Pennsylvania had officially adopted the rules, making a total of 16 states now playing high school football under this code.*

The changes made were based on the Committee's study of returns of a questionnaire sent representative football men in all parts of the country, suggesting 55 changes.

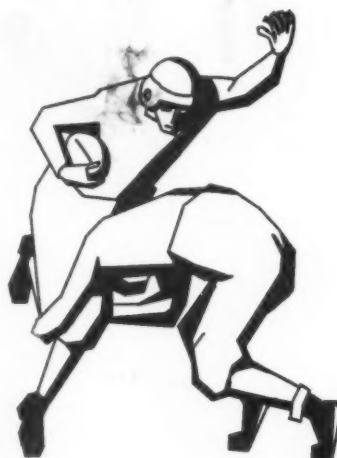
To football students who have noted the agitation in certain sections of the country for a revision in the forward-pass penalty provision, it may come as a surprise that no such proposal was included among the 12 items on the questionnaire. Evidently, the agitation to change the rule was confined mostly to college circles. Yet the Federation group has indicated that they are not without some concern over the problem by their action in naming a special committee to assist officials in determining legal and illegal practices in defending against the forward pass.

Forward pass penalties

That the penalties governing various other forward pass violations have not met with complete satisfaction, was shown by the fact that out of the eleven more important rules changes, four were concerned directly with the forward pass. The 15-yard penalty for passing from beyond the scrimmage line was changed to five yards; the pass handed forward to a teammate behind the line of scrimmage will not be treated henceforth as a forward pass and the receiver will be permitted to throw a forward pass; the penalty for an accidental forward pass beyond the line of scrimmage will be five yards and loss of down from the point where the ball was thrown—the old rule, after a run or a successful forward, would have nullified the gain and brought the ball back to the origi-

nal line of scrimmage with the loss of a down; any forward pass hitting an ineligible receiver will not be penalized by loss of ball but will merely be treated as an incomplete pass. The new forward pass legislation tempORIZES the comparatively stiff penalties that used to mark forward pass infractions under the old rules and is in line with the trend away from long-distance penalties.

Penalties between the goal lines, under the 1937 code, will be the usual distance unless that distance is greater than half the distance to the goal line. This is a practical solution to penalties inside the 20-yard line that place the ball close to the goal line and virtually give the opponents a touch-down. This jurisdiction restores the proper balance between flagrant penalties like slugging and kicking and



fouls like offensive holding, clipping and piling on when occurring inside the 20-yard line. A penalty for a disqualifying foul like slugging by the defensive team inside their own 20-yard line would place the ball on their 10-yard line (half the distance to the goal), while a comparatively less severe infraction like offensive holding would put the ball on their 5-yard line.

A serious blow launched at "hide-and-go-seek" football, as represented by the sleeper play, will tend to reduce its effectiveness, as a new rule forbids any player to prostrate himself either before or during the snap from center. It is extremely doubtful whether a standing or kneeling player on the sideline can successfully conceal himself with or without aid from his bench.

A list of the eleven more important changes, with comments by H. V. Porter of the Rules Committee, follows:

Forward pass legislation

Definition of forward pass. Rule 2, Sec. 20, Art. 2, Item 1 (b). *When the ball while behind the line (1 yard back) is handed to a teammate who is eligible to receive a forward pass it is not to be considered a forward pass.*

Under the 1936 rules the hand to hand pass is considered the same as any other pass and if the ball is handed forward it is a forward pass. If this occurs behind the line of scrimmage and the player who takes it is eligible the play is legal, but the rules make it impossible to throw a forward pass thereafter. The interscholastic rules allow a forward pass to be thrown from anywhere behind the line. Hence, there are many situations where a player will be in a position to throw a forward pass after having taken the ball on a forward hand pass from the player who received the snap. The new rule will make such an action legal.

In both college and high school play the ball is actually handed forward many times without being called a forward pass. The officials have usually overlooked the direction of handing. The interscholastic committee believes that there is no disadvantage in allowing the handing of the ball in any direction in the situation described. This will allow a number of plays where an end or back can cut in front of a teammate. In such a situation if there is a fumble during the handing of the ball it will not be considered an incomplete pass, and if the player who takes the ball chooses to throw a forward pass he can do so. The rule will be so worded that it will not be legal for a player behind the line to hand the ball directly to a center, guard or tackle. The only exception will be in the case where one of these men is on the end of the line. In that case if the ball is handed forward while the player is still on the line, it will be legal but the play will have to be considered a forward pass as at present.

Forward passes not from scrimmage. Rule 6, Sec. 4, Art. 1. *Penalty for a pass not from scrimmage will be five yards from spot of pass, instead of 15.*

The change in this penalty is a logical one since the penalty for any other illegal pass from beyond the line is five yards. A pass by the team which did not put the ball in play is essentially the same as a pass which is made by a team after they have crossed the line of scrimmage.

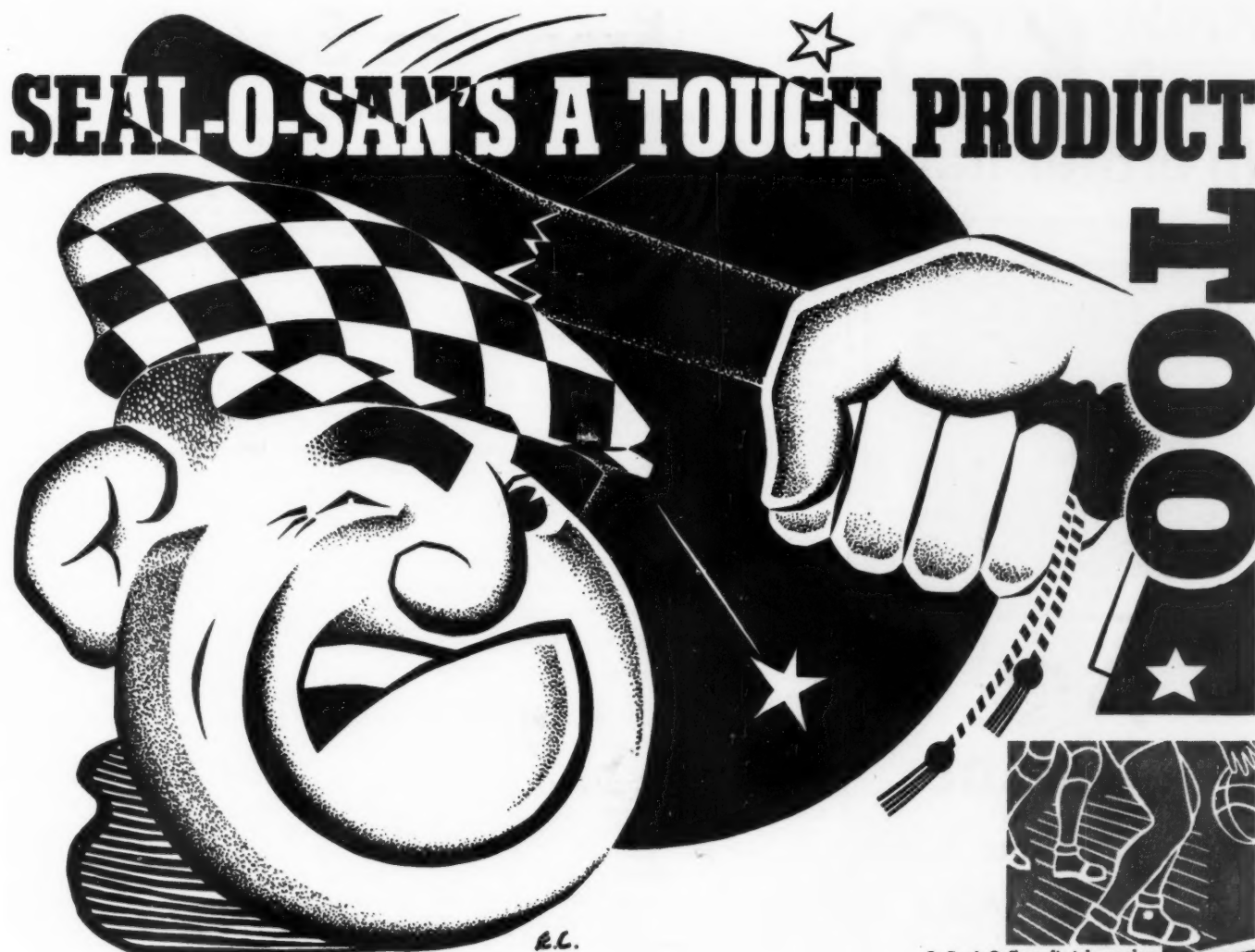
Minor incomplete pass. Rule 8, Sec. 5, Art. 2, Item 2. *The penalty for any forward pass which is thrown from beyond the line of scrimmage will be 5 yards and loss of down from the spot where such pass is thrown.*

This change is in line with experimenting done in several sections of the country. The change will affect several situations. Among these are the following:

1. Team A completes a forward pass twenty yards beyond their line of scrimmage. The pass receiver advances five yards and then attempts a lateral which

(Continued on page 28)

* The 16 are: Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming.



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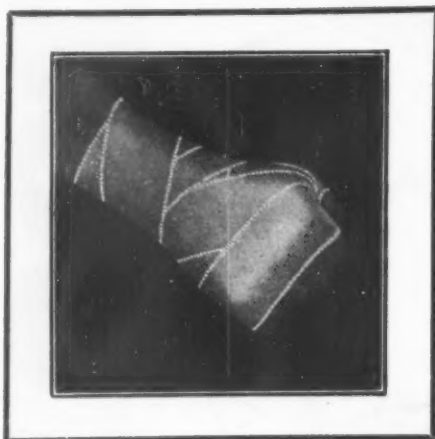


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West Virginia

Age limits confusing

WHEELING, the 1936 state basketball champions, still continue to be among this year's leaders. The team gained considerable prestige when they successfully toured the southern end of the state defeating three leading teams in that section—East Bank, Clendenin and Charleston. The present Wheeling team has four members of the 1936 state championship aggregation, but two of these boys will become ineligible the second semester because of the eight semester ruling and another player is twenty years of age, making him ineligible for all games played in the Wheeling district where the twenty year age limit prevails. The other districts in the state observe the twenty-one year age limit. There have been many difficulties because of this difference in age eligibility rulings both in and out of the state. The five neighboring states—Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland—observe the twenty year age limit and many potential athletic relationships between West Virginia high schools and high schools of neighboring states have failed to materialize because of this difference in age rulings.

Tournament arrangements

Arrangements for the 1937 basketball tournaments, including the selection of officials, were among the chief topics of discussion at the meeting of the State Board of Appeals. The results of a recent basketball questionnaire showed that a majority of the voting schools favored retaining the state finals at Buckhannon, where all the tournaments have been held since 1914.

The voting schools also favored the employment of state officials, the purchase of standard sectional tournament plaques from the treasury of the Association, that only schools actually participating in the sectional tournament be permitted to vote on the necessary arrangements, and that 10 to 12 games be required before a team can be considered eligible to participate in the sectional tournament.

Princeton High School was taken back into the Association after being suspended since Dec. 28, 1935 for using two ineligible players in a game against Elkins High School.

The leading teams in the state are Wheeling, Benwood Union, Weirton, Clarksburg Victory, Elkins, Huntington, Clendenin, Bluefield, Princeton, Mount Hope, and Clarksburg Washington-Irving. The first three teams come from the same region which means that only one can go to the state finals. The same situation holds true in the cases of the two Clarksburg schools, and Bluefield and Princeton.

Of chief interest to the Association is

the proposed field house for Parkersburg High School and the municipal auditorium for Charleston, both having been tentatively approved as projects for the Federal Works program. Upon completion both cities will be in a position to bid for the state basketball finals, previously held in the West Virginia Wesleyan College gymnasium at Buckhannon. Lately the seating facilities have been inadequate to accommodate the large crowds that are attracted to this annual event.

Officials elect president

Joe Silverstein of Charleston was elected president of the Football Officials Assn. at a brief meeting preceding the annual North-South football game. The following other officers were chosen: Ward Lanham, Fairmont, first vice-president; C. Lee Spillers, Wheeling, second vice-president; Hol Slutz, Huntington, third vice-president; and John Durkin, Huntington, secretary-treasurer (reelected). C. W. Strickling of Huntington and Dr. Carl Shott of Morgantown were elected to the executive committee. New members admitted to the Association were Fred Weihl and Art Ward of Weston, T. E. Tork of Fairmont, and Fred Hill of Charleston.

Wrestling is again taking hold in the high schools in the central part of the state and the athletic authorities of West Virginia University will seek permission from the State Board of Appeals to sponsor a state wrestling championship. While wrestling seems to be popular in the north, the south favors boxing. In some sections the boxing meets draw better than the basketball games.

The Sports Writers Assn. selected Tom Brand of Kingwood as the outstanding amateur athlete for 1936. He received the Governor Kump trophy awarded each year to the state's outstanding amateur athlete. Brand is the second golfer to win the award.

MAURICE J. LANDERS,
W. Va. H. S. Athletic Assn.
Wheeling, W. Va.

Kentucky

Playing field shortened

TWO movable goals will shorten the University of Kentucky basketball floor from 96 ft. by 50 ft. to 75 ft. by 50 ft. in the state basketball tournament finals for 1936-37. The shorter playing floor was adopted by the Athletic Assn. in their annual meeting last Spring after recommendation by the coaches who felt it a detriment to the health of high school boys to play on such a large floor. This was especially felt to be true in the case of those schools using the fast break or the so-called "fire engine" type of basketball.

Practically all of the smaller schools use the fast break effectively and their home gymnasiums are often small. In the state finals, many of these schools have looked unusually good in their first games only to weaken in following games due to their lack of stamina for playing in high

gear so frequently on such a large floor. From the standpoint of health and safety, a change to a shorter playing area was thought desirable.

Representation change

A timely question which is demanding the attention of coaches and principals in the state is the change proposed by the board in reference to representation by districts to the annual meeting of the Association instead of by member schools. At the present, each member school of the Association may send an authorized delegate to the annual meeting which is held in the Spring during the annual K.E.A. meeting in Louisville.

The meetings, attended by large numbers, have often become rather unruly and difficult to manage, especially when matters of grave importance to the Association have been discussed and passed on, or during election of officers. The problem and the solution are contained in the following proposal issued by the board.

"The Board decided to submit to the members for a referendum vote, a proposal that hereafter in the annual meeting all business shall be transacted by district delegates instead of by delegates from member schools; these district delegates would be elected, one in each district, by the members in that district at, or just prior to, the district tournament. This proposal is recommended by the Board because the present meetings are so large and unwieldy that discussion is impossible and the results of the voting frequently are in question."

Under this proposal there would be 64 delegates to the annual meeting instead of a representative from each member school. An advance canvass of several school officials forecasts the probability that the proposal will be defeated.

WILLIAM J. FOSTER,
Kentucky H. S. Coaches Assn.,
Newport, Ky.

Interscholastic Swimming Coaches Association of America

Recommendations accepted

AT the annual meeting of the New England Swimming Coaches Assn., all but one of the recommended rules set for interscholastic competition by the N.C.A.A. Swimming Rules Committee were accepted. While the N.C.A.A. recommends a distance of 180 yards for a 20-yard course medley relay, the New England Assn. voted to retain its 120 yard standard as the recognized distance for such type of relay. However, in dual meets coaches may make arrangements with opponents in regard to the distance in the medley relay.

The new rule in scoring relays, the free style 7-0 and the medley 5-0, met with unanimous approval as the New England Assn. has always used the 6-0 for the free style relay and the 5-0 scoring for the medley relay. This new rule struck an 85 percent discordant note in a questionnaire distributed by the Interscholastic Swimming Coaches Assn.

(Concluded on page 25)

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Nat Holman

Basketball Coach, College of the City of N. Y.
(Author of "WINNING BASKETBALL")



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Coaches' Corner

Now that the ice is broken, let's hear from the rest of you coaches. Here is a good chance to air that good one you have been saving. If you have any questions about the game or its history, send them in. When we can't answer them, I'm sure that some of our readers can. Let's go!

The opening tip-off was taken by L. G. Bursey, high school coach at Cooperstown, New York.

"With our team trailing 26-20 in the closing minutes of a hectic battle, our newly appointed captain called for time. The squad veteran suggested that he find out how much time remained to be played. The captain ran over to the sidelines and returned with, 'Well fellows, it's 9:45!' His team won."

George A. Stanford, Commodore, Pennsylvania, went to an oculist to have his eyes checked before he sent in the following item.

"The Green Township High School team, which I coach, was playing an equally small high school in one of those nip-and-tuck affairs so common in basketball. Near the end of the game, the excitement became too great for the center of the opposing team, and he took a shot at our basket, but missed. Immediately his coach rushed a substitute into the game. Upon resumption of play the newcomer received a pass from one of his teammates, and without a moment's hesitation, made a pretty basket—for us!"

The coach of the Elmore, Kansas, High School team doesn't have any trouble in getting the attention of his players. All he has to do is yell, "Olson!" and the whole team reports. The line-up reads: forwards, A. and M. C. Olson; center, D. Olson; guards, C. and R. Olson.

From Nebraska comes a report of the oddest goal scored this season. A guard of the Grafton High team, "threw a long pass which struck a rafter in the low-ceilinged gymnasium; the ball bounced back against the floor and hopped into the Madrid basket."

Credit for the above item goes to Ernest Savage, well-known Mid-west official and Sports Editor of the *Jacksonville Daily Journal*, Jacksonville, Illinois. He delved into the bottom of the bag for this next one.

"Early in the history of basketball, while most of the college teams in Illinois were still appearing in gymnasium suits composed of long trousers and half-length sleeved shirts, Elmhurst College came down from the Chicago area to play Illinois State Normal at Bloomington. The visitors donned the more abbreviated garb of today, but the Normal officials wouldn't let the Elmhurst team appear on the floor until the players covered up more of their bodies. The game was delayed while the Elmhurst coach journeyed to downtown Bloomington and bought overalls for the team."

Mr. Savage scores a third time on a clever shot that perhaps someone else can use.

"Down at Hillview, Illinois, the high school boys wanted a new wood covering for their playing court, but there were no funds to pay for it. They raised over \$250 by going through the fields after the corn shuckers had finished and picking what the shuckers had missed. One is reminded of the Biblical story of the gleaners, evidently the model followed by the Hillview youngsters. Maybe the shuckers purposely missed a lot of corn, anyway the students picked enough to pay for the floor they wanted."

Co-eds claim that "Sparky" Adams is the handsomest man on the Marquette University basketball team. Their opinion may be colored by the fact that he is also the team's leading scorer.

Coach Schneider of Cedar Falls, Iowa, suggests a preventive for athlete's foot. "Try soaking the lining of your shoes with wood alcohol."

A good many coaches, players, and officials spent part of their Christmas vacations very profitably at the basketball schools sponsored by the Des Moines, Iowa, *Register* and the Bloomington, Illinois, *Pantagraph*.

Dan O. Root, vice-principal and head of athletics and physical education of the Yreka, Calif., High School, sends us a page from his memory book:

In 1928 the Black Hills Teachers College of Spearfish, South Dakota, had the outstanding basketball team in the South Dakota Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. Their dearest rivals, the South Dakota School of Mines of Rapid City, South Dakota, that year had just an ordinary team. However, the Mines center, Crowe, could get the tip-off from the "Yellowjackets" center, Malcolm.

The first game between these two schools that year was played in the Rapid City High School gymnasium in that city. At the beginning of the game the Mines center tipped the ball backward, where it was retrieved by a Mines player, who retired to the back court and held it there. The Teachers went into their five man zone defense, and waited. When it became apparent that the Miners were not going to advance the ball, one or two of the Teachers advanced into Miner territory, but on a signal from their coach went back into their zone positions. Thus the time passed until there were but two minutes to go in the half, when the Miners advanced the ball, and furious playing ensued for the final two minutes, and at half time the Teachers led, 11-10. The second half was a repetition of the first, with the Mines coach telling the Teachers coach throughout that they were going to stall until there was less than a minute to go, then sink a basket from the floor to win the game. With less than two minutes to go in the game the Miners again advanced the ball, and play was resumed for the remainder of the game, with the Teachers winning 14-12. In my opinion this was one of the queerest games of basketball ever played by college teams. Of the 40 minutes playing time, less than 4 minutes were spent playing basketball.

If you have something for this column send it to Bill Wood, University High School, Iowa City, Iowa.

Rules Changes

(Continued from page 18)

goes forward. In the past, the team would have lost all the distance gained through the advance prior to the accidental forward pass. Since the lateral pass is considered a legitimate and desirable part of the game there seems to be no good reason for not allowing the gain which was made prior to the attempted lateral.

2. A team A player makes an end run and advances the ball ten yards. He then attempts a lateral which goes forward. Under the new rule the gain on the run is allowed but from this point he would be penalized five yards for throwing the ball forward, the run and penalty counting as one down.

It will be noted that the penalty for a forward pass not from scrimmage is now to be five yards to be in harmony with the penalty for an illegal pass from beyond the line.

Pass touching ineligible player. Rule 8, Sec. 5, Art. 7. *If during a forward pass an ineligible player who is on or behind his line accidentally touches the ball or is struck by the ball, it will not be considered a major incompleteness. If this occurs the procedure will be the same as if the ball had been touched by an eligible receiver.*

Since forward passes, according to inter-scholastic rules, may be thrown from anywhere behind the line of scrimmage there are many short shovel passes which go only a few feet beyond the line. Quite often these passes are thrown so low that the ball may strike some part of a lineman. This touching is usually purely accidental on the part of both lineman and passer and it does not seem logical to make such an inadvertent act result in loss of ball. Under the new rule when this happens it will be treated the same as if the player who was struck were eligible. If, thereafter, the ball strikes the ground or is caught by an eligible player of team A it will be considered a minor incompleteness and will result in loss of down at previous spot. Team B will have the right of interception after the touching.

Major penalty changes

Disqualifying foul-penalty. Rule 4, Sec. 3, Art. 2 (b). *The penalty for a disqualifying foul will be disqualification and loss of 15 yards and it will be enforced the same as for any other unnecessary roughness foul, i.e., if it is one of a double foul or if the foul happens during a free ball no distance penalty will be enforced and in all cases the spot of enforcement will be the same as for any unnecessary roughness foul.*

Quite often an apparently minor change in one section of the rules has resulted in a number of exceptions that must be enumerated in other sections of the rules. The matter of disqualifying fouls is an illustration. The general rule relative to disqualification was inserted in the code at a time when it was a rather common practice for one team to start the game with the avowed intention of disabling the star opponent. Consequently the most severe penalty that could be inflicted was inserted, and it was provided that regard-

less of what other foul was committed simultaneously the penalty for a disqualifying foul should be enforced as a separate offense. At present, as far as school contests are concerned the intentional disqualifying foul has almost disappeared because of greater stress on sportsmanship and game ethics. Despite this transition, coaches and officials have still been burdened with the necessity of remembering the many exceptions that were made necessary because a disqualifying penalty was treated so differently from any other type of foul. Under the 1936 rules there were at least nine places in the code where exceptions to general rules had to be specified because of this fact. There seems no need for all this complication. Disqualification is penalty enough to prevent any intentional flagrant roughness. The new rule will make the penalty and its enforcement exactly the same as for any other unnecessary roughness foul. Here is a major step in progress toward simplification of the football rules.

Distance penalties near goal. Rule 4, Sec. 4, Art. 4. *The penalty for a foul between the goal lines shall be the usual distance unless that distance is greater than half the distance to the goal line. In that case it shall be half the distance to the goal line. Penalty for fouls committed behind the goal line will be enforced as in the past.*

There are many inequities in connection with the awarding of a specified distance penalty when a team is near its goal line. There have been situations where penalties such as offensive holding, clipping and piling on have been more damaging than the more flagrant fouls of slugging and kicking. This happened when such fouls as holding, clipping, and piling on by the defensive team occurred inside their 20-yard line, the penalty bringing the ball down to the vicinity of their 5-yard line. On the more flagrant fouls like kicking and slugging, the penalty would have placed the ball closer to the 10-yard line—the penalty for such fouls being disqualification and half the distance to the goal.

This inequitable situation has caused considerable difficulty for officials and at times they have been in a quandary as to whether a foul should be called slugging or merely unnecessary roughness. Also there have been many cases where a questionable case of offside has resulted in practically awarding a team a touchdown through placing the ball on the 1-yard line. The present rule will make fewer cases where the penalty for a foul decides the outcome of the game. It will probably result in officials being freer to call fouls as they see them when they occur inside the 10-yard line.

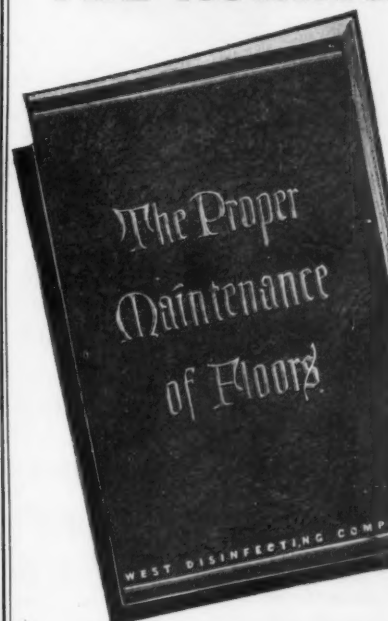
Other changes

Position on scrimmage line. Rule 2, Sec. 9, Art. 2, Item 2 (b). *The committee by a vote of 11 to 4 indicated opposition to the use of the sleeper play in which a player attempts to hide in the vicinity of the sideline. However, the rule change which was authorized is to the effect that no player may be prostrate at the time of the snap or immediately preceding the snap. Even the holder for a place kick must take a position other than a prostrate one.*

(Concluded on page 24)

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(Continued from page 23)

Most coaches consider the sleeper play in which there are attempts to hide along the sideline as sloppy football. In some cases elaborate settings have been prepared for this play. Substitutes have been ordered to stand in such a position that the player near the sideline would be unnoticed. Even sweat shirts have been tossed out in order that the player might better be hidden. There is a general feeling that such farcical activity has no place on the football field. There are plenty of legitimate chances for deception without resorting to plays of this type. There is also another bad feature of the play. If a player is prostrate at about the time of the snap an official has no way of knowing whether such player is in this position because of injury or because this is the position called for by the play. The official may be at a loss as to whether he is spoiling an offensive play by calling attention to the prostrate player. According to the new rule there will still be some possibility of a player hiding along a sideline, provided he is standing. The new rule will tend to reduce the effectiveness of the play.

Recovery of kicks by kickers. Rule 8, Sec. 4, Art. 2, Item 2. Touching of a kicked ball by the receivers makes the kickers eligible to recover only in case the touching is beyond the kickers' line of scrimmage.

During the past season there has been considerable discussion as to whether the touching of a kicked ball by B behind A's line of scrimmage should give A the right to recover. As an illustration, a kick may be blocked in the line and rebound to a considerable distance behind and to one side of the linemen. In case players of both teams then attempt to recover and accidentally bat or kick the ball across the line of scrimmage there has been uncertainty as to whether team A may then legally recover. The new interpretation will make it clear that unless the touching by B is beyond the line it does not give A such right.

Ball in touch. Rule 2, Sec. 21. A slight change will be made in this article to make it clear that in order for the ball to be in touch the ball itself must be on, above or behind the goal line.

There are certain situations where a player's foot may be on or behind the goal line while the ball is still in the scrimmage zone. If this situation should hap-

pen at a boundary line, the position of the player's foot determines whether or not the ball is out of bounds. This is not the case in connection with the goal line. As an illustration, suppose there is a kick from scrimmage and the ball comes to rest on the one-yard line in possession of a receiver who has his feet over the goal line. This is not to be considered a touchback. The ball is to be put in play on the one-yard line.

Additional substitution. Rule 3, Sec. 5, Art. 4. A player will be permitted one additional return during the fourth quarter, i.e., he may be in at the start or enter during the quarter, be taken out and be sent back in.

Many star players, after absorbing more than the usual punishment, remain in the game when it is clear that they should be removed. The coach has been afraid to take a star player out of the game because by the old rules he could not be sent back. The new rule will enable the coach to remove such a player, determine the extent of his injury and send him back into the game during the fourth quarter after an opportunity to recuperate. Coaches will be urged to avoid any abuse of this more liberal substitution rule. The new rule will probably result in a greater number of boys being given a chance to participate and should reduce many of the injuries that are caused by lowered vitality of a player.

Equipment. Rule 1, Sec. 1, Art. 3, Item 3. The maximum length of shoe cleats will be definitely specified. The maximum for ordinary cleats will be ¾ inches. For muddy fields the maximum will be 1½ inches. Aluminum cleats of proper dimensions are not to be considered illegal.

Under the old rules there was no limitation on the length of cleats. As a result there have been various types of unusual cleats. Some of these are as long as 1¾ inches, and although the ends of these cleats qualify with respect to diameter the shape is such as to make them dangerous. It is the feeling of the rules committee that there is no good reason for having cleats longer than the specifications indicated above. For practical purposes the maximum for ordinary cleats should probably be ¾ inches instead of ¾ inches. The latter figure was decided upon for the present because there was no desire to cause manufacturers to immediately replace molds which have already been in use.

Test Yourself

(Continued from page 11)

14. He may pivot on either foot. Comment: This is a case where the legal stop is made on the count of one. In such a situation a player is always allowed to pivot on either foot. If the stop is made on the count of two in this situation, then he could only use the rear foot as the pivot foot and if he comes to a stop on the count of two with neither foot in advance, he would not be allowed to pivot.

15. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, and 9 are correct. Comment: Many writers stated that the ball is out of bounds when it touches the ceiling and when it touches the top of the backboard.

16. Ball is dead but the watch is not automatically stopped. Comment: The official has authority to order the watch stopped in case any considerable time is consumed in dislodging the ball.

From the States

(Continued from page 21)

After the business meeting, Thomas K. Cureton of Springfield College exhibited his film of the 1936 Olympic swimmers and divers, with frequent explanatory comments. Cureton emphasized the intensive training schedule followed by the Japanese, both in and out of the water.

The 1936 officers were all reelected for 1937; president, Roscoe E. Dake, Andover; vice-president, Paul T. Christy, St. George's; secretary, William N. Stakely, Suffield School; treasurer, John Coultis.

Blair cracks record

Chet Williams of Blair Academy claims he will have a fine team this year and the results of the informal swimming meet between Dickinson High School and Blair Academy bears out his contention. The 180-yards medley team composed of Reinicker, Williams and Auernacker turned in an unofficial world prep school record of 1:42.7 beating the former mark held by Blair of 1:42.8, made by Reinicker, Williams and Sabol last year. The 160-yards relay team also came close to breaking the world's prep school record by swimming the distance in 1:17.5. The team was composed of Auerbacker, Klepinger, Reinicker, and Williams.

Film, scoring cards, notes

Thomas K. Cureton of Springfield College has twenty 100-foot films on swimming in the 1936 Olympic Games. A few reels were taken on a standard 35 mm. film for purposes of reproduction and may be made available for purchase by swimming coaches. He has given twenty showings of these films in the East and has been unable to meet all requests. For dates, address Cureton at Springfield, Mass.

Arthur "Pop" Crawford, coach of the Columbia freshman swimming team, has some good swimming motion pictures on the 1935 N.A.A.U. swimming performances of Medica, Flannagan, Degener, and Fick; as well as pictures taken in Japan last year of outstanding swimmers. If you are interested in booking the film address Arthur Crawford at Columbia.

Coaches interested in coaching with the aid of motion pictures should obtain the bulletins of the Bell and Howell Co., 1812 Larchmont Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

The Gantner and Mattern company have an excellent sheet of a new scoring form and rapid calculator for diving competition devised by Phil Patterson, a San Francisco professional. This sheet has a large scale upon which are listed all of the multiplications for the various degrees of difficulty from 1 to 50 points. This makes it easy to determine the exact score for the addition of the judge's point ratings. One sheet is required for each diver. They may be obtained by addressing Gantner and Mattern Co., 461 Mission St., San Francisco, or Lytton Building, Chicago, or 1410 Broadway, New York. The cost is 1½ cents each, postage included.

CHARLES McCaffree, Jr.,
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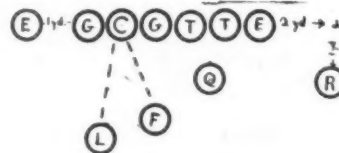
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Rose Bowl Report

(Continued from page 8)



During the regular season Pitt defeated Ohio State without tossing a pass, and with only a limited repertoire of plays ran up forty-five points against the strong Notre Dame and Nebraska elevens. At a banquet on the coast a few days before the Rose Bowl contest, Coach "Jock" Sutherland answered inquiries about the economical form of the Pitt attack with the shrewd remark, "being Scotch, I do not like to do or use anything more than is necessary." The small variety of plays used in the Rose Bowl game was certainly an example of Scotch economy. The five plays, with a couple of passes and a punt, comprised the whole Pitt attack.



Pittsburgh Personnel

(Diag. 6)

Daddio	Glassford	Hewley	Petro	Danniel	Matisi	Hoffman
LE	LG	C	RG	LT	RT	RE
Goldberg	Patrick	Michelosen	LaRue			
LHB	FB	QB	RHB			

On right formation, the team shifts as shown above. For left formation, ends and guards stay on original sides, but tackles shift. Halfbacks are wingbacks or tailbacks according to the direction of the shift. The quarterback and fullback hold the same relative positions in either right or left formations.

To those not at the game, this simplicity in attack may have seemed to lack imagination and color, but the finished manner of Pitt's play-execution provided a spectacle that caught the eyes of the fans as well as football experts. Pitt's "quintuplet" running plays were dressed up with perfect timing, hard blocking, sharp running, splendid physical condition, keen analysis, and perhaps above all, a burning desire to play the type of game that would justify their selection as eastern representative in the Rose Bowl. While Dr. John Bain Sutherland may have been a little Scotch about giving his men any large quantity of plays, he certainly must have been very generous in time and energy spent on drilling every detail of those five plays and their variations.

Mix up running plays

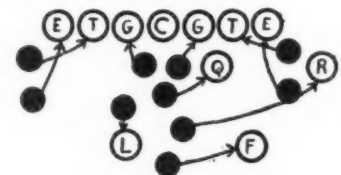
Although the Pitt offense was dubbed the powerhouse system a summary of the plays used during the entire game will show that to be a misnomer; no preference for power plays was shown over end runs, reverses and spinners. Passes were

used when the set-up was favorable, and might have been used more if needed.

Summary of Pitt Attack		
Times Used	Play	Average Gain
10	End Run	4.7
9	Plunges	4.4
8	Off Tackle	4.2
7	Spinners	6.3
8	Reverses	5.2
4	Passes	16.0

A good criteria of a team's favorite plays are those most used on first down. The Pitt signal callers on first downs called five off-tackle plays, four spinners, three passes, and two reverses. Three of Pitt's four passes came on first down, all in scoring territory.

Second down preferences according to yardage to gain are also significant in comparing the confidence of a team in certain plays. With less than five yards to go on second down, Pitt used three off-tackle plays, three plunges, one reverse, and no end runs or passes. With more than five yards needed, end runs were used five times, reverses three times, spinners twice, and straight plunges twice. Pitt's longest runs came on second down with long yardage needed. The ability of the Pitt team to bounce back with good gains after having first-down plays smeared was a fine indication of their high morale for this game.



Washington's Rhythm Shift
(Diag. 7)

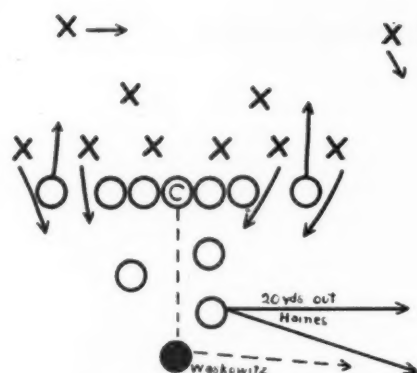
The team comes out of the huddle and lines up in a 4-3-2-1 formation behind the center who covers the ball. At a given command the entire team, linemen and backs, make a rhythmic shift simultaneously into playing formation. The line is usually balanced. The backfield may form to the right (as shown above) or to left, in a Notre Dame box or single wingback formation. The shift to punt formation is also easily made from this line-up.

Huskies play open game

In contrast to Pitt's strictly orthodox style, Washington was well-stocked with a wide variety of razzle-dazzle plays. The Huskies started very conservatively by hammering at the Pitt line. A number of good gains were made but they were nullified by poor punting. The Washington team used a rhythmic shift of both line and backfield after coming out of the huddle. (Diag. 7) The quick shift made possible rapid switching of pass re-

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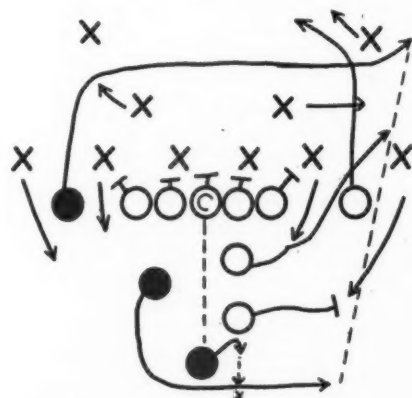


Washington Spread Formation
(Diag. 8)

From the huddle Haines ran to a position 20 yards from the rest of the team. On the receiving end of a lateral pass, he was a threat to run, pass or reverse-lateral. The series of plays from this formation also included a flank sweep by Waskowitz with Haines driving in for a side-sweep block on the defensive end.

ceivers and decoys and was a large factor in the wide-open style of play that the Huskies used after Pitt had jumped into a lead.

Haines and Waskowitz, the Washington aces, were kept on the bench at the start of the game, probably in the hope that the heavier coast champions could wear down Pitt and gain a favorable break where they could be used for the scoring punch. When Pitt scored, this pair went in and immediately opened up with a wide variety of forward passes, lateral passes, spread plays, shovel passes, and every form of deception. Several formations were used off the rhythm shift, including a wide spread which placed the elusive Haines as the chief threat about twenty yards to the right. (Diag. 8) Hard smashing by the Pitt ends hobbled the smooth execution of this type of play, however.

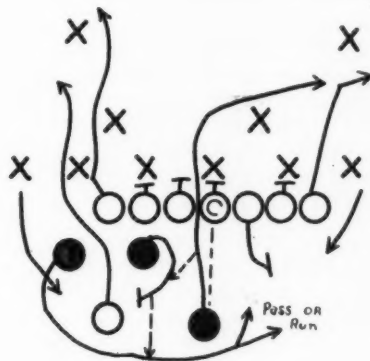


Fake Punt, Lateral and Pass
(Diag. 9)

The punter receives the ball, takes two steps forward and swings up his leg as if to punt. While swinging his leg, he laterals underhand to one of his protecting backs who comes around behind him. This back fades for a pass or continues his run around the end.

The gambling tactics employed by Washington was illustrated at one

point by a forward pass coming from a fake punt and lateral pass. (Diag. 9) Logg, the Washington punter, held the ball in front of him and swung his leg as if to kick, but at the same time passed the ball with an underhand motion behind his back to Waskowitz, who had come around from a blocking position. Waskowitz ran to the right and passed for twenty-five yards downfield to Wise, an end who had crossed over to receive the pass.



Double Lateral and Pass
(Diag. 10)

The halfback who first receives the ball from center must make a real threat of a line plunge in order to bunch the defensive line and draw in the secondary. The halfback hands the ball low to the quarterback, concealing the transfer as much as possible. The quarterback runs tack keeping low and out of sight of the defensive halfbacks. He tosses a shovel pass back to the wingback who also attempts to come around unobserved. The wingback passes to an open receiver or continues the run around end. The linemen check.

Another Washington trick play consisted of a double lateral and a forward. (Diag. 10) Nowogroski, tailback, faking a plunge into the line lateraled underhand to Logg who ran about three steps and lateraled again to Waskowitz, who in turn tried a forward pass to Haines. It was sleight-of-hand plays of this type that gave one of Pitt's crashing ends, Daddio, a chance to snatch an intended lateral in mid-air and run 70 yards for the final Pitt touchdown.

Olympic Basketball Rules Are Changed

International basketball rules, governing Olympic Games play, have been revised to eliminate the center tap-off, but otherwise to conform generally with the American style of court competition.

In addition to the center tap elimination, the new rules call for the United States style of two officials instead of one, five substitutions for each team instead of two, and the American ten-second rule which prevents "freezing" the ball by the leading team.

In eliminating the center tap-off, most important change of the current rules, the international committee decided that after a score the ball would be put in play by the scored-upon team from a point at the end-court line under its own basket.

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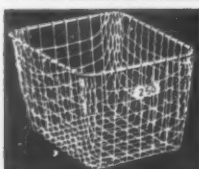
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Football Conventions

(Continued from page 17)

scious habits, one of the worst of which is keeping the ball down low and watching it as they run. The ball should be adjusted as they fade back or start to run. Sam Baugh, the T.C.U. passing wizard, carries the ball up high and throws off the ear with the index finger well back of the ball. He doesn't go in for spot passes but prefers to single out a man for the pass. T.C.U. and Arkansas, two elevens who use the forward pass as their principal offensive weapon, are particularly dangerous on the attack as they have several well-built basketball players in the lineup who make splendid pass receivers. It is a frequent occasion to see a team in one series of downs pass in their first three attempts and kick on the fourth.

Many teams in the Southwest report that they have played teams that used as many as five different defenses in one afternoon. Such teams would often shift from 4- and 5-man lines to as many as 8 and 9. An end and a guard would drop back to the secondary to protect on forward pass plays.

Wolf found that many boys are tight when dropping back to pass and have not learned how to relax, of prime importance in the protection of the passer. Often the passer would run away from his protection instead of fading back with it. Coaches, in pulling men out of the line as added protection on pass plays, are pulling out the center or a guard and playing tackle on tackle. The protection should be mainly on the side on which the ball is to be thrown. After passing, the player should learn how to move quickly out of the way of rushing linemen in order to save wear and tear on his body and to cover up in case of interception.

The final estimate of a good passer is based on not how many passes he completed but how many of his passes were intercepted by the defense.

Harry Stuhldreher, Wisconsin coach, speaking on the late developments of the Notre Dame system, brought forth the two major criticisms of the system. First, "that it is falling by the wayside because its effectiveness has been hampered by the shift rule calling for a full one second's halt before the ball has been snapped," and second, that the system banks too heavily on individual blocking. Critics claim that it is too much to expect of a player to work by himself on a tough tackle, an end or any other particularly powerful player on defense.

Stuhldreher stressed the point that the gamble should be taken, as each play of the Notre Dame system is of the long distance variety. If individual blocking is found to be too difficult, his blockers double up on the difficult players, but the double teaming is not prearranged. The running guard becomes responsible for looseness of the end's man, the quarterback for the guard's and the fullback takes care that the lane on the outside is kept clear. It is a follow-up double teaming instead of a set system.

The Notre Dame system sets up the defense for cutbacks with the scissors

block used to mop up the secondary. Speed is stressed first, deception is second and power is third. While most coaches start the system the same way with the T formation before the shift, the system ends up differently, varying with individual differences in coaching. Some teams, like the professional Chicago Bears, operate from a T formation without the shift, but as a general rule the T is not sound in itself but works out better as a part of the system.

The development of the mousetrap play is the most recent development from the single wingback system, according to "Ducky" Pond, coach of Yale, who lectured on the recent trends of the single wingback system. The single wingback is ideally suited to allow a defensive lineman to come across the line of scrimmage and then slap him down from an unexpected angle. While a powerful attack on the strong side is a feature of the single wing, the coach should not make the mistake of neglecting the weak side as a team needs strength on both sides to operate successfully.

The offensive system should be so devised that a pass, run or kick can result from any formation. Every team should have at least two or three strong tackle plays to provide variety in attacking the hole between the defensive tackle and end, usually selected by coaches as the best spot to mass strength for ground gaining.

The coach should take precautions to allow his dangerous pass receivers unrestricted movement in getting downfield. Pond used to split Larry Kelley, his great end, out wide at times in order to give Kelley a chance to get past the line of scrimmage. Opposing linemen were getting into the habit of holding Kelley on the line of scrimmage as he was a dangerous threat in the open field as a potential pass receiver.

Speaking on place and drop kicking, Tom Hamilton, the Navy coach, preferred the drop kicker because in this type of kicking there is one less element to contend with—the holder. It also leaves the latter free to be used as a blocker. In the drop kick the rise of the ball is more marked and clears the head of the rusher more easily.

Hamilton stressed naturalness for a drop kicker. He doesn't believe that the ball should be kept as close to the ground as possible but that the kicker should kick from his natural position with his own form. Only five or ten minutes a day should be spent in practicing kicking, starting close and moving back. The kicker's leg tires easily and should not be unduly strained.

At the banquet concluding their meeting, the football coaches listened to Gus Dorais, coach of Detroit, assail "bear" stories, mention of the gambling evil and claim that the public is entitled to know what is going on. Dorais acknowledged the fact that the game is dependent upon public approval for success and that co-operation with the radio and press is essential for enlisting public sympathy

and patronage. "Bear stories faking injuries, jumbling numbers on jerseys, deception regarding weights in programs, and delay in announcing line-ups are all detrimental to our interests," added Dorais.

Bob Higgins, of Penn State, chairman of the committee on ethics, cited thirteen practices which he considered unethical. The list follows:

- 1—To play a boy who has a serious injury, no matter what the provocation.
- 2—To use cocaine or any other preparation which should make an otherwise seriously-injured boy available.
- 3—To inspire his team through the element of hate for the opponent. Also to attribute to opposing coaches untrue and vicious statements, hoping to arouse your players by this obviously unfair method.
- 4—To be guilty, or allow his team to be guilty of heckling and intimidating the officials.
- 5—To accept the opposing team's signals, no matter what the source.
- 6—To flash the signals from the bench, acting throughout the game as the quarterback. It follows naturally that he should not permit any one else to flash the signals for him.
- 7—To give his team any play, shift, or formation designed with the prime purpose of drawing the opponents off-side.
- 8—To teach his players any practices which violate the rules to any degree.
- 9—To use ineligible players or players about whose eligibility he has the least doubt.
- 10—To permit a player to wear any equipment which may be dangerous to the opponents.
- 11—To allow his team or to encourage his team to direct particular efforts to the star of the opposition, to an injured opponent, or, as is too often done, to a racial opponent.
- 12—To humiliate the opposing coach by running up a large score.
- 13—To alibi a defeat or to boast of a victory.

Higgins also listed seven practices which may be considered ethical or unethical depending upon the individual or the group. He questioned the following practices: Is it unethical for a coach—

- "1—To teach his players to steal the ball? The rules say no.
- "2—To predict the scores of impending games, thus lending himself indirectly to the nefarious practice of gambling, which is fast becoming the major problem of the game? Does the acquired publicity justify the evil effect ascribed to the practice—or is the evil effect exaggerated?
- "3—To use moving pictures in scouting?
- "4—To use trickery, such as the sleeper play, the shoe-string play, the fake squabble and quick snap, the old substitute play, and many of the other old favorites?
- "5—To use a changing starting signal?
- "6—To talk from the bench to any players of the team, or to admonish a player verbally or by sign to back up, play wider, look for a pass, etc.?
- "7—To take advantage of any loophole in the rules?"

Floyd R. Eastwood, New York University professor and a member of the American Football Coaches Assn. Committee on Football Injuries, reported that 28 boys were killed playing football in 1936, only one in actual competition. For the first time Professor Eastwood's figures showed high school football with a higher incidence than college football, 2.2 per undressed thousand for high school as against 1.5 for colleges. Only 1 death resulted from college football this year, compared to 3 in 1936 and 8 in 1931, the first year of the study. Corresponding high school figures are 14 for both this year and last, and 12 in 1931. Sandlot football deaths jumped to 11 this year from 5 in 1935, while deaths from athletic club football showed a marked improvement with a reduction from 7 to 2. Of the fatal injuries during the last six years, 75 percent occurred during games, 7 percent during scrimmage, 5 percent in practice, and 4 percent in touch football games.

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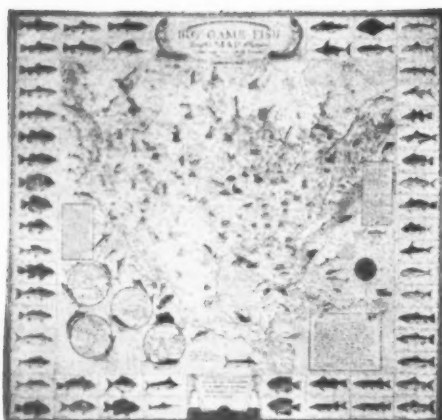
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The Fast Break

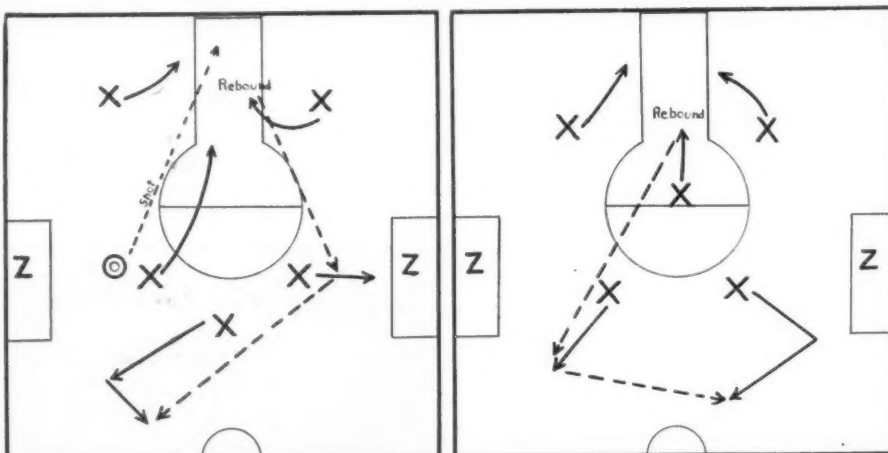
(Continued from page 9)

Teams employing the fast break should be coached in certain phases of the slow break. Upon recovering the ball, the defensive team will not always find an opportunity for a fast break. The team with the ball, then, must slow down its attack and advance the ball deliberately. A deliberate passing attack in the front court may also work in well with a fast breaking team when the fast break does not materialize in a score; sudden changes in tempo of attack are often helpful in keeping the opponents off-balance.

Three defenses

There are three general practices to follow in defending against the fast break, that is, stressing possession of the ball, keeping two offensive players back, and driving in for rebounds on offensive shots in the hope of getting in a short shot or creating a held ball—keeping the fast breaking team from getting their hands on the ball.

In stressing possession of the ball against a fast breaking team, the team in possession should confine its shooting as much as possible to close shots.



Set-Up for the Fast Break

The diagrams give the set-up for the fast break developing from the 1-2-2 zone (left) and the 2-1-2 alignment (right). The same three men play the rebounds in both set-ups while the other two players do all the fast breaking. When the offense shoots, the three rear men close in under the backboard to play for the rebound while the two defensive forwards move over to imaginary pass-out zones (Z) close to the sidelines where one player pauses slightly to take the pass from underneath the backboard while the other breaks for the basket.

Tips to remember

The fast break is not a difficult maneuver to teach or to learn. The following are a few additional tips to keep in mind when developing the fast break.

1. Boys should be allowed to use their own ingenuity in getting the ball down the floor before their opponents are set; it should be expected that they will make a few errors in doing so, such as throwing the ball out of bounds, passing it to opponents, running with the ball, etc.

2. In order to start a fast break, two players should be close to the side lines, in what is known as a safety zone (see diagrams), waiting for the pass-out from under the backboard.

3. Upon receiving this pass-out, the front men should work together passing the ball back and forth or dribbling, depending on what the defensive set-up is. In the meantime, their center or one of the rear men may catch up with them to help advance the ball down the floor.

On long shots, it may be a wise practice to yell "shot" before aiming for the basket in order to give tall teammates time to get under the basket and other players a chance to drop back to cover any prospective fast-breaking opponents. In keeping two men back on offense, the three men playing in the front line will be carrying the brunt of the scoring burden. In practice, therefore, special plays and extra drill on offense should be given these three players.

While attacking against a man-for-man defense, a smart team should attempt to keep the big men of the opponents away from the backboard by having the offensive players whom the big men are covering play a back-court game, occasionally moving to the side lines but always away from the basket.

Naturally without their tall men to make sure of the rebounds, the opponents' fast breaking game is bound to suffer. The men playing the back-court game will also be in a position to pick up any fast breakers.

New Books on the Sportshelf

N.C.A.A. 1937 OFFICIAL TRACK AND FIELD HANDBOOK. No. 112R, Spalding's Athletic Library. New York. American Sports Publishing Co. Pp. 120. 25 cents.

ONLY two out of the five rule changes in the 1937 guide for both college and high school competition are of major significance. A new clause in Rule 30 under "Running High Jump and Pole Vault" precludes the possibility of any first place ties in either the high jump or pole vault in 1937. Heretofore a perplexing and burdensome problem to officials, ties for first place will no longer be possible as a result of the new legislation drafted under Rule 30. However, there remains some slight possibility for a tie when the results do not concern first place. The new clause follows:

If two or more competitors tie at any height in the High Jump or Pole Vault:

a. The competitor with a lower number of failures at the tying height shall be placed ahead of the competitor with a higher number.

b. If the tie still remains, the competitor with the lower total of failures until having cleared the tying height shall be placed ahead of the competitor with a higher total.

c. If the tie still remains, the competitor with the lower total of attempts until having cleared the tying height shall be placed ahead of the competitor with a higher total.

d. (1) If the tie still remains, and if it concerns the first place, an additional trial at the height failed shall be allowed, and if no result, the bar shall be lowered to the previous height cleared and one more trial allowed. The bar shall then be raised or lowered until the tie is decided. (2) If the tie still remains, but does not concern the first place, the competitors tying shall be given the same placement in the competition.

A change in Rule 37 under "Relay Racing" will allow either runner to retrieve a dropped baton in the relief zone providing an honest attempt has been made

to pass it. The rules previously stated that the baton, in such a situation, could not be picked up by the contestant on the receiving end of the pass.

THE BOY'S BOOK OF STRENGTH. By C. Ward Crampton, M.D. Pp. 257. Illustrated—photographs and drawings. New York: Whittlesey House. \$2.

FOR coaches who would like to recommend to their boys an entertaining, down-to-earth volume on a training program to develop an all-round physique, Dr. Crampton's book will fit the bill nicely. Dr. Crampton, former director of physical education and hygiene of the New York City public schools, contributes the "Keeping Physically Fit" page in *Boy's Life*, the Boy Scout bible of America. He is deeply interested in boys and their health and has a knack of expressing himself in "boy talk." He punctuates his text with anecdotes of his own experiences as a boy and those of Gene Tunney and Zank the mean Spider.

Boys should eat it up.

SQUASH RACQUETS. By John Skillman. Pp. 190. Illustrated—photographs and diagrams. New York: Whittlesey House. \$2.50.

THE game of squash racquets is slow to move out of the cloistered class, but it is emerging as surely as John Skillman is national professional champion. His book is further evidence of the game's growing popularity. Written for both players and those who may be called upon to teach the game, *Squash Racquets* is a complete text of the fundamentals, tactics and etiquette of this many-angled game. Chapters IV and V dealing with court tactics and Skillman's own theories of strategy, offer the player of experience a chance to compare his theories with the author's. Squash racquets is a game that should be made more available to high school and college students.

Shorter Bats for Better Balance

MANY inexperienced players labor under the illusion that the longer and lighter the bat, the better the hit; that a longer and lighter bat can be swung faster and more punch can be put into their drives. What is not taken into consideration is the important factor of balance. Correct balance of a bat has little to do with its actual weight. The swinging, or leverage weight is the controlling factor. A 36-inch bat weighing only 34 ounces may have a heavier swinging weight than a 34-inch bat weighing 36 ounces and cannot be swung with as great speed or accuracy.

The following are the exact figures on the lengths of bats used by 217 major league players: 56 percent use 35-inch bats; 26 percent use 34-inch bats; 12 percent use 36-inch bats; and 6 percent use 36-inch bats. Most of the leading sluggers of the game swing 35-inch bats. Among them are Foxx, Gehrig, Medwick, Vaughn, Waner, Klein, Cronin, Terry, Moore, Vosmik, Herman, and Hornsby. Mickey Cochrane, manager and catcher

of the Detroit Tigers, uses a 34½-inch bat and Mel Ott, home run specialist of the Giants, hits his circuit drives with a 34-inch bat.

The bats used by most major leaguers are designed by the players themselves, and the reason for such a predominant preference for 34 and 35-inch bats is simple to understand. Naturally, the longer a bat, the more wood goes into it and the heavier it will be. To produce bats that are both long and light, light timber must be used, and light timber necessarily is of loose, porous growth without the driving power of more solid timber. Major league players first of all demand bats that have driving power; they also want bats with a low swinging weight, that is, bats that are well-balanced and can be swung fast. These two qualities, driving power and balance, can be found only in bats of medium length and medium weight; hence the players' choice of bats of shorter lengths and more solid timber, thus insuring reasonable weights and minimizing the danger of breakage.

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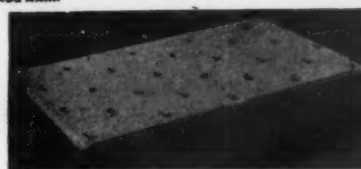
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Batting Order

(Continued from page 15)

for striking out was .117 to Keith's .140. Even though Smith's batting average was only .242, he was just as valuable in scoring and batting in runs as Keith with his .321 average. Perhaps the team would have been benefited by the shifting of the two men but it is usually a poor policy to break up a winning combination.

The second question is whether Nuttall belonged in the number two slot. Here again we have a man under .300 batting at the head of the list. However, being very close to the fifty percent goal as a dependable hitter and considering other factors, he seems to have been more fitted to the position than any of the men listed below him.

There appears to be no close connection between ability to hit with men on bases and the scoring of individual runs. The batters arrange themselves in this order as far as runs scored; 3 and 1 tied, 5 and 6 and 2 tied (Towel's runs were totaled with Buseall's), 7, 8. Huston, number 3, with his ability to get on base, to steal bases and to work the pitcher for a walk naturally takes the honor of leading scorer. Undoubtedly there is a closer connection between successful hitting with men on base and the number of runs batted in by the various batters. But this varies according to the way in which the dependable batters are arranged in the batting order.

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